Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,609. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SILVER FURTHER DECLINES

Dealers Think the Market May Turn at Any Moment.

OPINION OF A JAPANESE BANKER

Does Not Think His Country Will Change to the Gold System—Starr Colgate Gives His Theory for Decline.

Silver declined in price in yesterday's market, with active dealings. Sales reached 200,000 ounces, against 75,000 ounces on Tuesday. The price broke in the first sales, at 66¾ cents per ounce. It closed at 66¼ cents, a loss for the day of 1½ cents per ounce. The sales included certificates for 30,000 ounces, which were sold in the stock market. Speculators did not venture to set a pace for dealers in bullion, but kept careful watch on bullion sales, and made quotations accordingly.

Feeling among dealers was that the market had little strength at the close. They were by no means ready to assume that the movement which has recently excited financial attention everywhere had received more than a temporary check. No disposition has yet appeared to put out contracts on the short side, and those who have been holding silver seem disposed to keep it.

While dealers will thus not be surprised at lower quotations than yesterday's, they think that the market is likely to turn at any moment, and that those who expect to escape loss can do so only by keeping very close watch on prices.

There were indications yesterday that speculators were trimming their contracts, for fear of being caught in a sharp turn one way or the other.

WHAT A JAPANESE BANKER SAYS

Not Inclined to Believe His Country Will Adopt a Gold Standard.

Notwithstanding the decline in the price of silver bullion, the interest in transactions continued unabated in financial circles yesterday, and, if anything, was accentuated by the reports from Tokio that the $350,000,000 indemnity demanded by Japan from China is to be paid in gold.

A Japanese banker, the representative in this city of one of the principal banking establishments in Japan, and who hold relations of confidence with the Japanese Government, was visited by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked to give his views respecting the recent advance in the price of silver, in what shape the indemnity would be paid by China to Japan, and whether it was probable that Japan would adopt a basis of gold currency in the future. He said:

"I think the rise in silver has been due in the first place to the rumors about the payment of the indemnity by China to Japan, and the talk in Germany respecting a monetary conference. Secondly, the European markets have been anxious for peace between my country and China, and the belief that peace will speedily be declared has stimulated the buying of silver in the European market. These things combined have, in my judgment, caused the rise in silver.

"I have heard of the rumors that a Japanese bank or banks in this city has, or have been, large purchasers of silver in this market, and have shipped it to Japan by way of San Francisco. I do not believe it is so, and, so far as my bank is concerned, I can say most emphatically that it is not true.

"It is a question whether the indemnity will be paid in gold or in silver, and I have not yet received any information of a definite character from my own country upon this point. It is my opinion, however, that in whichever way it is agreed to pay the indemnity, our Government will not take it over to Japan in cash. We do not need such a vast amount of money, whether it be in silver or in gold, and it seems to me that the most likely solution of the matter is that China will raise the money by issuing bonds, that these bonds will be sold in the European markets, and the proceeds turned over to the credit of Japan in the trade centres of Europe.

"It must be borne in mind that our Government has derived the experience of the Franco-German war, and the payment of its indemnity, and I am very positive that our Government will not follow the example of Germany, by using the indemnity as a method of placing Japan upon a gold basis. While Germany gained a great victory over France, financially she was defeated.

"As to Japan going on a gold basis it is true that a number of our people propose and favor the gold system, but in my opinion, and I believe it is shared by most Japanese financiers, so long as China and the other Oriental nations remain on their present basis of a silver currency, it would not be advantageous for the Japanese to change their present system of silver to gold.

"We are exporting the same kind of staple goods as the Chinese do, and any change on our part from silver to gold while China remains a silver country would result in our goods being undersold by China. So I believe our Government will not follow the example of Germany, which changed its system from silver to gold at the time of the cessation of the war with France. While the supporters of gold will undoubtedly urge the change, I firmly believe that while China and the other Oriental nations retain the same currency as before, our Government will not change. Ninety out of every hundred people in Japan prefer silver to gold, and the gold movement, consequently, has not sufficient strength to oust silver."

HIS THEORY FOR THE DECLINE.

What Starr Colgate Says of Production and the Speculative Element.

Starr Colgate of the firm of Nesslage, Colgate & Co., said:

"The low price of silver is due to the fact that there is so much silver mined. I do not agree with the opinion expressed by Edward Brush in to-day's issue of The New-York Times that silver production has decreased in this country to the extent of 25 per cent.

"While it is true that many mines have been shut down, it is also true that by reason of the facilities afforded by improved machinery, mines are to-day in operation that could not have been touched five or ten years ago. As to no prospectors looking for silver, it is my opinion that if a man stumbled over a good property he would not pass it over because it is silver and not gold.

"It is believed that in the mountains of South America there are large quantities of silver still to be mined, even if they are not discovering new properties in Australia.

"I think there will be enough silver to go around even if the advance in price does not hold, and I am strongly of the opinion that the restriction in production has not been anything like as great as is popularly supposed.

"The use of silver for coinage purposes is continually decreasing. Whether it is a good thing or not we will not undertake to say, but the fact remains that the people of to-day seem to prefer a paper currency, and the nations of the earth seem very willing to use it. This state of affairs may come to an end some time, but, while it continues, we must take things as we find them. Even Mexico, a silver country, and even Japan and India, all silver countries, are using more and more paper currency continually.

"The present condition of the market only goes to prove what we were all supposing, that the advance in silver was largely speculative. It seems to have culminated for the moment, for the market is about 2 cents lower."

THEODORE HERRMANN'S VIEWS.

When to Expect a More Steady Value and the Benefit to Follow.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In reading over my rather hasty remarks in reference to the rise in the price of silver, made to your representative yesterday and published in your issue of this morning, I beg to state that I am not a dealer in silver bullion, but am engaged in the Spanish-American trade, and receive only from time to time some silver, which I invariably sell without undue delay at the market price.

The position of my constituents is entirely different from that of the speculator in silver. They import goods for which they have to pay in gold, and can ordinarily not turn over the silver to be received for such goods in less than eight months, sometimes not within one year. While the speculator may be able to sell out at a profit in, say, one or two months, if really an extraordinary demand for silver should spring up after the conclusion of peace between China and Japan, my constituents must look to a time when all such extraordinary influences have most likely ceased to operate. I do not wish to discuss the possibilities of international bi-metallism, but limit myself to present conditions.

It is, in my opinion, not very likely that Japan, a country of 40,000,000 inhabitants, can ever become a large absorber of silver. Wages are low, and an annual absorption of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 of fine ounces must be considered the very extreme of a possible useful demand. Whatever it may take more after the conclusion of peace in payment of a part of the war indemnity can only be of a temporary character.

The future of China is very doubtful. Under past conditions, that vast empire has never absorbed much silver in any longer period, and, saddled with a heavy foreign indebtedness, as it will be in future, its resources will be more limited in this respect. Instead of importing silver, it will have to pay interest as soon as borrowing ceases. The main question, therefore, will be how far the Chinese balance of trade can be increased in its favor by modern improvements. If China were to become a powerful manufacturing nation, it would be a serious question for the Western world, however favorable such a change might be for the silver miner.

British India continues to absorb in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 ounces a year, rather more than a longer annual average previous to the suspension of the coinage on an almost constantly-declining price of silver. Whether this demand will continue, nobody can tell. It is a puzzle to the oldest British Indian officials, and residents.

During the last three months the exports of Mexican dollars have been very insignificant, but, as the Mexican coffee crop is now mainly marketed, and with the very low price of sisal hemp, larger supplies must soon come forward, and continue until December, in the ordinary course of trade.

There has undoubtedly been an increase in the use of silver for industrial purposes, but it is, compared to the production, small, and the total consumption of silver in the Western world for all purposes under present conditions, does probably not exceed 25 per cent. of the current production.

When the production of silver has once settled down to 100,000,000 ounces a year, not 150,000,000, as your representative makes me say—I look for a more steady value in the price of the metal, and steadiness in price is what the merchant in silver countries mainly needs. As no new mining enterprises, based upon low-grade ores, are possible under present circumstances, this time will probably not be so very remote. For the next few years, however, the general tendency of silver appears downward, whatever temporary influences may be, if new silver continues to be excluded from access to monetary use in the Western world. THEODORE HERRMANN.

New-York, April 3, 1895.

The London Market Flat.

LONDON, April 3.—The latest quotation of silver, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, was 30⅛. American operators are selling freely, but the market is very flat.

MARKET FELT THE EFFECT

The Prospect of Good General Business Sends Grain Upward—Appreciation of The Times's Reports.

Reports of improving grain prospects which appeared in The New-York Times were read yesterday with much eagerness and gratification down town. Dealers in grain had been informed Tuesday that the drought was broken, but the information came only in brief commercial dispatches. Yesterday's presentation of the facts was the only statement approaching completion which those interested had received. They were glad to get it, for by informing them thoroughly it enabled them to foresee definite beneficial effects to the farmers, to dealers, to the railroads, and to general trade.

The decline in prices which had attended Tuesday's dispatches was checked yesterday, and the grain market turned upward on the prospect of good general business, with agricultural prosperity as a basis. It was evident that the railroads would be immensely helped by good crops, and that the advantage thus promised would add to the improvement in business throughout the country to an extent outweighing all possible disadvantages from excessive crops. The feeling in the grain trade was that large crops would be a blessing this year in the belief that sparing use of American grain in Europe had reached its limit, and would naturally be followed now by a demand strong and steady enough to yield good prices for enormous supplies.

Halcyon Hall Sold for $67,500.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 3.—Halcyon Hall, the Millbrook Hotel, which was built several years ago by H. J. Davison for $300,000, was sold to-day, under foreclosure proceedings brought by the Central Trust Company of New-York, to Mead & Taft of Cornwall for $67,500.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE.
This popular new Puzzle is sold by all Stationers, Toy Dealers, and News Stands. 25 cents.

ZIEGLER PROBABLY ALIVE

The Report that He Was Drowned Pronounced Absolutely False.

MRS. ZIEGLER IS NOT DESPONDENT

Navigators Say There Is Little Reason to Believe that the Sloop Robinson Crusoe Has Been Wrecked.

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 3.—Henry W. Merrill, manager of the hotel on Lake Worth, from which place Ziegler and Wells of New-York set out on their cruise last week, and where Mrs. Ziegler is still a guest, makes the following statement:

"I am satisfied that the story of the loss of the sloop Robinson Crusoe with all on board is untrue. While it has been the talk of the boatmen and tourists on the lake here for the last forty-eight hours, nobody seems to know just where and how the report had its origin. Possibly it may have been an April fool day joke, but it should never have been dignified with the appearance of authenticity.

"Still, there is nothing to prove that the sloop has not been lost. She left here Wednesday, March 27, for a cruise among the keys, and her party expected to put in at Key West or Fort Myers. The fact that nothing has been heard from the vessel or her party is meaningless in corroboration of her reported loss.

"There are no means of regular communication by mail or wire south of Lake Worth, but cruising craft are frequently out from ten to twenty days without being reported. If the boat is not reported from Key West or Fort Myers by Sunday next there will then be some slight cause for anxiety. The wind has been off shore almost constantly since the Robinson Crusoe left here. She had on board William Ziegler and John G. Wells of New-York, Capt. Hiscock, and two colored men; some people here say only one.

"Capt. Bravo of the East Coast Line's fleet of lake steamers, who is thoroughly familiar with the lower peninsula coast, says that there is not as yet the slightest ground for anxiety. Mrs. Ziegler, with the children and servants, is here, and is naturally uneasy, but by no means despondent."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3.—The report current at Palm Beach yesterday that the sloop Robinson Crusoe, chartered by Ziegler and Wells of New-York for a pleasure cruise, had been wrecked off Key Largo, seems to have been without foundation. How the rumor originated is not known, as no one has been found who will assume responsibility for it.

A local paper at 9 o'clock to-night received the following from its correspondent at Palm Beach:

"There is absolutely nothing in the report of the wreck of the Robinson Crusoe. It was started by a correspondent of a paper here and is an absolute lie, made out of whole cloth. The news telegraphed to New-York is from the same source, and there is nothing in it from beginning to end."

THE MEN REPORTED DROWNED.

Justice Gaynor Speaks of His Friend, William Ziegler.

The report that William Ziegler of this city and John G. Wells of Brooklyn had been drowned in Biscayan Bay, off the east coast of Florida, while on a yachting cruise, was not confirmed yesterday, and the belief prevails in Brooklyn that it is unfounded. Justice William J. Gaynor telegraphed yesterday morning to the clerk of the hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., where Mrs. Ziegler is stopping, and in the afternoon received this reply:

"Will send particulars of drowning later."

This would seem to confirm the report of the drowning. But last evening Justice Gaynor received another dispatch from the clerk, saying:

"Have made a thorough investigation, and am unable to confirm report of drowning."

"This last dispatch," said Justice Gaynor to a reporter for The New-York Times, "satisfies me that no accident has happened."

Other friends of Mr. Ziegler telegraphed to every point in Florida from which information was likely to be obtainable, but none received any news tending to confirm the story of the wreck.

"I was greatly shocked," said Justice Gaynor, "when I was told of Mr. Ziegler's fate. I stood closer to him than to any other man; we went through anxiety and hard work together, and understood each other. I was with him when his whole fortune was at stake in a lawsuit, and he was with me in grave matters of a public nature. He was a rare man. His fidelity and disinterestedness increased my belief in the general nobility and righteousness of men. His social nature was gentle and lovable. I never saw him morose or atrabilious, and in this I almost envied him. He was generous to a fault, and was always anxious that his employes should be contented. He worked hard on a farm during boyhood. He never speculated in stocks or anything else."

Mr. Ziegler formerly lived in Brooklyn, but about three years ago he moved, with his family, to this city and resided at 624 Fifth Avenue. He had no children of his own, but he had adopted the son and daughter of a dead brother—Florence and William—aged, respectively, nine and three years. Mr. Wells has been a close friend of Mr. Ziegler many years, and usually accompanied him on long journeys. Mr. Ziegler was fond of traveling, and on March 4 he started with his family and Mr. Wells for Florida, where he was later joined by Mr. and Mrs. W. Ashley Jones of Richmond, Va. As originally planned, the party was to have included Justice Gaynor, but the Friday strike investigating committee subpœnaed Justice Gaynor to testify before it concerning his knowledge of the recent trolley railroad strike in Brooklyn, and he was obliged to remain behind.

The Ziegler party went first to St. Augustine, Fla. Thence they went to Palm Beach.

William Ziegler was fifty-two years old. He was born Sept. 1, 1843, of German parents, in Beaver County, Penn., and was taken, when a child, to Muscatine, Iowa, where his father bought a farm. He attended a public school, served as an apprentice in the office of a Muscatine paper, and became a practical printer. He afterward became a clerk in a drug store and combined the study of telegraphy with chemistry. He came East in 1862 and entered a business college in Poughkeepsie. He afterward moved to New-York and entered a wholesale drug house as a clerk. He perfected his knowledge of chemistry by attending the School of Pharmacy of the University of the City of New-York. He then began business for himself in a small way by supplying extracts and drugs of various kinds in small quantities to confectioners and bakers and thus earned enough money to branch out into a more extensive business. He joined Dr. Hoagland, J. C. Hoagland, and John H. Leal in 1870 and organized the Royal Chemical Company, with a capital of $60,000, and thus became identified with the manufacture of baking powder. A dispute arose among the partners about six years ago as to Mr. Ziegler's title to one-third interest in the company, and the matter was carried into the courts. Mr. Ziegler's lawyer was William J. Gaynor, then comparatively unknown. After a protracted litigation the courts decided in Mr. Ziegler's favor. Mr. Ziegler then sold his interest in the business to his partners for $4,000,000. He then purchased a baking powder company of Chicago and also a chemical company of New-Jersey.

Mr. Ziegler was first brought prominently before the public in 1890-91, when he joined with William J. Gaynor in the fight against the Long Island Water Supply Company. The plant of that company had been bought by a syndicate of Willoughby Street politicians for a small price, and they wanted to sell it to the City of Brooklyn for $1,250,000. Alfred C. Chapin who was then Mayor, authorized the purchase of the plant at the syndicate's figures. William J. Gaynor determined to prevent the sale. To act he needed a client whose name could be used in legal proceedings, and he called upon Leonard Moody and urged him to appear in the case as his client. While they were talking over the affair Mr. Ziegler entered the office, and Mr. Gaynor explained the situation to him.

"Use my name," said Mr. Ziegler, and from that moment he engaged with zest in the contest against Mayor Chapin and the water company. By the united efforts of Mr. Gaynor and Mr. Ziegler, a commission was appointed, of which Edward M. Shepard was a member, which awarded the Long Island Water Supply Company $480,000 for its plant. This award was appealed from, but the highest court in the State finally confirmed the findings.

The Republicans of Brooklyn nominated Mr. Ziegler for Mayor in 1891, but, as Chapin had withdrawn from the race, Ziegler declined to run.

Mr. Ziegler made a great deal of money in real estate investments in Brooklyn and Coney Island, and was one of the incorporators of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. He also owned one-fifth of the stock of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. His fortune is estimated at $10,000,000. He belonged to the Union League and the Brooklyn Clubs of Brooklyn and the New-York, Larchmont, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. He formerly owned the sloop yacht Thistle.

John G. Wells, who was with the Ziegler party, was formerly for many years identified with the wholesale crockery business. He was born in Greenport, L. I., in 1848, and was never married. He had made his home during the last twenty years at the Mansion House, Brooklyn. It was there that he became acquainted with Mr. Ziegler. Mr. Wells was for many years connected with the Willett Manufacturing Company in Barclay Street, but four years ago he became a member of the firm of Burroughs, Montfort & Co. of Trenton, N. J. The concern failed two years ago, and Mr. Wells retired from active business. He had a brother, David Wells, in this city, and a married sister in Brooklyn.

J. M. Coonan, Mr. Ziegler's secretary in this city received a telegram late last night from Mrs. Ziegler, who is still at Palm Beach, saying that she had not received any definite information about her husband's disappearance.

ILLINOIS POST OFFICE ROBBED

Eight Thousand Dollars Worth of Stamps Abstracted from a Vault in the Postmaster's Room.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—The Springfield Post Office was robbed of about $8,000 to-day.

The money was abstracted from the vault in Postmaster Ridgely's private office while Mr. Ridgely was absent for luncheon. The loss was not discovered until after 4 o'clock.

The thieves used duplicate keys to unlock the office and the vault, and they worked so quietly that a dozen clerks did not hear them.

Two weeks ago two men, passing as attorneys came into the Postmaster's office and asked to borrow his keys to unlock a tin box carried by one of them, which, they said, contained papers to be filed in the United States Court. While there another man came in and asked to see the Postmaster.

Mr. Ridgely referred him to Mr. McMurphy, and went across the hall to introduce him. When he came back he noticed one of the supposed lawyers holding the safe key to the light, and examining it intently. The Postmaster learned from the clerk of the Circuit Court that no papers had been filed. Suspicion was allayed, however, by the return of one of the men next morning, who told Mr. Ridgely he had got the box open, and would file the papers soon. These men were probably thieves.

GOV. M'KINLEY TO VISIT HARTFORD

He Will Attend the Banquet of the Club that Bears His Name.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—Gov. McKinley of Ohio will arrive in this city next Tuesday to attend the banquet of the McKinley Club. While here he will be the guest of President John Addison Porter of the club.

The Governor will hold a public reception in Foot Guard Hall previous to the banquet. He will be presented in the afternoon to Gov. Coffin at the Capitol, and Speaker Fessenden will introduce him to members of the General Assembly.

Moose Held for Duty.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 3.—Four moose, which were being taken via the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the Ottawa River region, are detained here by customs officials. The animals are the property of Dr. W. Seward Webb, and are intended for his park. The customs officials maintain that they are dutiable property, and they will be held until the case is settled.

Edward Everett Hale's Birthday.

BOSTON, April 3.—Edward Everett Hale is seventy-three years old to-day. He received many congratulations and tokens of remembrance. He preached the Wednesday sermon in the First Church, where John Cotton once was pastor, and this evening attended a reception given in his honor by his parishoners.

F. J. Quackenbush Declared Insane.

Frank Junis Quackenbush, the broker, of 7 West Sixty-fifth Street, was declared insane yesterday by a commission appointed by Judge Gildersleeve and a Sheriff's jury. Quackenbush is thirty-four years old, and has personal property valued at $124,000.

Mr. Curtis Down Town.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made a short visit down town yesterday, calling at the Sub-Treasury. His business here was not official, and no significance attached to his appearance in the financial district.

MRS. PARAN STEVENS DEAD

Passes Away at Her Fifth Avenue Home While Unconscious.

HER PECULIARITIES AND AMBITION

No Woman in New-York Society Was Better Known—Something of Her Busy Life — Lady Paget Her Heir.

To persons familiar with the peculiarly nervous and excitable temperament of Mrs. Paran Stevens, and to all who knew of the shock that the failure of the Victoria Hotel was to her, the sudden announcement of her death yesterday afternoon was not a surprise. Nothing but the utter hopelessness of her condition, from the beginning of her illness would have justified a peremptory cable to her daughter, Lady Paget, to take the first steamship for New-York.

The message was sent too late for Lady Paget to take the Wednesday steamships, and she cannot sail now until Saturday, by the Lucania. It was said at the house last night that no arrangements had been made about the funeral, and that it was not likely that any definite arrangements would be made until the wishes of Lady Paget were made known.

Since last Saturday night Mrs. Stevens had not been conscious, except at brief intervals. Business matters of urgent importance that required her personal attention and upon which her lawyers were unwilling to act without direct authority were left undecided.

The direct cause of Mrs. Stevens's death was heart failure. She had always been a busy, active woman, maintaining a strict supervision of her own affairs so far as it was possible under the somewhat erratic conditions of her husband's will. Her views about the management of the estate were not always coincident with those of the other trustees of the estate.

It was known Monday night that Mrs. Stevens's illness was likely to prove fatal, but she had so often rallied from attacks of the kind that her physicians and everybody in the household gave out most encouraging reports. Dr. Beverly Robinson was in charge of the case, and, with the assistance of Dr. Louis F. Bishop, has been in almost constant attendance.

Dr. Edward G. Janeway was called in consultation yesterday morning. All three of the physicians and J. M. Rankin, who has been Mrs. Stevens's confidential adviser for a decade, were with her when she died. She passed away while unconscious. So far as can be learned, she died at 3:30, though the news was not made public until some time afterward.

Friends in society, who have known her for years, and who did not believe her illness to be fatal, were leaving cards at the door when the blinds were drawn.

No woman in New-York society was better known than Mrs. Paran Stevens, and despite certain personal idiosyncracies that all her friends thoroughly understood, no woman was better beloved by her friends. She was an impulsive woman, never hesitating to give full expression of her opinions about everybody and everything uppermost in her mind for the moment. But her impulsiveness took a charitable turn to an extent that would scarcely be believed by people who did not know her.

Her generosity to the poor was not ostentatious, but it was liberal. Her death will be mourned in many houses very remote from the social set with which she had been prominently identified for many years.

Probably no woman conspicuous in New-York society has been more talked about than Mrs. Stevens, and it was a favorite jest of hers that the public picked out nothing but her faults. She was an ambitious woman, eager for social prestige, and she stamped out everything that stood in the pathway of her ambition. She was equally well known in New-York, Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna.

Her only daughter was married to Sir Arthur Henry Paget, an Englishman especially well informed about American affairs. The three children of Lady Paget were "grandma's darlings." Mrs. Stevens crossed the ocean every year to see them, if she could, or else arranged that their mother should bring them here to see her.

The official notice of Mrs. Stevens's death makes no mention of her age, but she was approaching the seventies. Her eldest grandchild is nearly fifteen years old.

Mrs. Stevens was born in Lowell, Mass., and was one of a large family of children. Her maiden name was Henrietta Reed. Paran Stevens was one of the most prosperous hotel men in this city when he first met her. He was a rich man. Besides a lot of property in this city, which included the Stevens House, the Victoria Hotel, and a row of shops adjoining Daly's Theatre, he owned considerable property in New-England. At one time he controlled seven hotels here, and he made money out of all of them.

The marble house in which Mrs. Stevens died, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was his property for many years before she moved into it.

Since Mr. Stevens died, in 1872, the estate has been in constant litigation. There seemed to be an entire lack of harmony between the widow and the trustees to whom Paran Stevens left the management of his property. The latest outcome of it was concerning propositions for the disposition of the Victoria Hotel property. In mentioning this matter at a dinner at the Waldorf last Friday night, the last time that she crossed her threshold, Mrs. Stevens said that she had probably spent nearly $250,000 in lawyers' fees.

But, despite the work delegated to other people, there was probably not a busier woman in New-York than Mrs. Paran Stevens. It was her custom to begin business at the breakfast table, and keep at it until she went to dinner. She kept a private secretary busy all day long, and found ample time to attend to all her social obligations besides.

The demand upon her leisure was almost incessant. Probably no woman in New-York has launched a greater number of ambitious young men and women into the social maelstrom. Her good nature in this respect was apparently illimitable.

It was not possible last night to get a definite statement about the amount of property Mrs. Stevens was worth when she died. Almost all her property was tied up in real estate. It is known that the collapse of the Victoria Hotel caused her considerable embarrassment. The lessees of the property were $75,000 in arrears for rent.

An intimate friend of the family said last night that, devoid of all legal entanglements, Mrs. Stevens's personal share in the estate would probably net about $500,000. It could not be learned whether or not she left a will, but, in any event, the property will probably go to Lady Paget and her children.

Mrs. Stevens had no other child but a son, Henry, who died some years ago. She had a stepdaughter, Mrs. John L. Melcher, who lives in West Twenty-first Street, but they were involved in some litigation about the estate. Mr. Melcher declined to be interviewed last night.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL

Ex-Congressman William L. Wilson Sworn in Yesterday as the Successor of Wilson S. Bissell.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—William L. Wilson of West Virginia at 11:10 A. M. to-day was sworn in as Postmaster General of the United States by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and immediately assumed the duties of the office.

The ceremony was performed in the private office of the Postmaster General, the only witnesses being Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice, and Miss Bessie Wilson, the young daughter of the new Postmaster General. In the anteroom, however, there

William L. Wilson.
Postmaster General.

were a number of persons employed in the adjoining rooms, who obtained glimpses of the scene through the slat doors. Then followed a reception to the new official, and expressions of regret tendered to Mr. Bissell at his departure. The business of the various divisions was suspended for a time while the officials and the clerks, 712 in number, shook hands with both gentlemen.

Prior to this Postmaster Dayton of New-York City called upon Mr. Bissell and introduced J. N. Parsons, President of the Letter Carriers' Association, who presented resolutions of regret from the carriers of New-York City at the severance of official relations with Mr. Bissell.

A messenger from the State Department carried to Mr. Bissell a cane, the wood of which was cut by Secretary Gresham from the President's Summer home at Woodley, and which had been carved and varnished by the Secretary's own hands. Mr. Bissell expressed his thanks for the kind remembrance and jocularly remarked that it would have been a good thing had he been the recipient of it some time ago.

There will be no changes in the official force of the department at present.

The first West Virginian to visit the department was ex-Representative Cunningham of the State Legislature and until recently a doorkeeper at the Capitol. He resides at Moorefield, Hardy County, in the Second Congressional District, formerly represented by the new Postmaster General.

Ex-Postmaster General Bissell left Washington to-night for his home, Buffalo, N. Y. He will return in a few days to prepare for his final leavetaking of Washington the latter part of the month. Mr. Bissell was the recipient of resolutions of regret from various postal organizations throughout the country, and received many telegrams regarding his retirement from friends at a distance.

CHICAGO BANK EMPLOYE A THIEF

Assistant Cashier Griffin of the Northwestern National Confesses Having Embezzled $50,000.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Frederick W. Griffin, assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank of this city, is in custody for embezzlement. A shortage of $50,000 was discovered in his accounts. Griffin has a wife and two children, and has been in the service of the bank for twenty years.

He went to the money vault last Saturday morning and took away a package containing $50,000 in currency. Another employe saw him come out and noticed that he seemed embarrassed. The next day the clerk went to Vice President Dummer's home and related what he had seen.

On being questioned about the occurrence, Griffin made a full confession, although there was at that time nothing against him beyond the suspicions of his fellow-clerk. Bank Examiner McKeon made an investigation, which showed that the books had been tampered with, so as to cover the amount missing, the peculations extending over a period of six months.

Griffin took the money in a vain endeavor to conceal his crime from the bank officials. He secured a draft from another Chicago bank with the $50,000 abstracted and placed the draft to the credit of the United States National Bank of Omaha. This bank, as the Omaha correspondent of the Northwestern, had originally $80,000 to its credit in the Chicago institution.

Commencing his stealings with the accounts of other banks, Griffin finally mulcted this one alone. His system was to put in false tickets for telegraphic transfers of money. When the Omaha bank at last called for a settlement, he forgot that his plan to make the Omaha account straight left the Chicago institution's cash account short the amount taken.

Unfortunate speculation in stocks was the cause of his downfall. Aside from these, the life he led was an exemplary one. He had the entire confidence of the officials and did not even give a bond when he took the position. He is thirty-six years old.

He recently resigned the Presidency of the Ashland Club. He was prominent in North Side society circles and declares that he will live down his disgrace. The bank officials will be as lenient with him as possible.

Liberty Signal to be Struck To-morrow

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—State Superintendent of Instruction James F. Crooker has received a telegram from the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, notifying him that the great liberty signal will be struck upon Liberty Bell at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, April 5, next, in honor of the centennial of the establishment of public schools in New-York. The signal will be struck by children of Sons of New-York, in Chicago, where the great bell now is.

Naval Officer Suspended.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Sailmaker John H. Long of the naval training station was to-day suspended from duty by Commander F. W. Dickens, who has made a report to Commodore Wallace. Long is charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, to wit, drunkenness. He was recently found guilty of a similar offense. Long is, nevertheless, a popular officer.

PLATT MEN NOW APPEAL

Another Address to the Republicans of the State.

UNION LEAGUE MEN "PLUTOCRATS"

The Coming Removal of Murray and Kerwin Galling—Mayor Charged with Bad Faith—Inside History Under Review.

"The Republicans of the State" have been again appealed to by Republicans of this city.

The Platt men, who have been getting nothing from Mayor Strong, who do not regard the victory in November in this city as a non-partisan result, who do not favor the reform legislation at Albany, and who have been in a cave of gloom since Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin's removal has been a certainty, made an appeal to the Republicans last night.

The appeal was signed by Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Organization. It was prepared after the Platt men read the statement signed by Cornelius N. Bliss and other well-known Republicans who are backing Mayor Strong in his efforts to carry out his pledges made before election, and was given out as a reply to that statement.

It sneers at the Union League Republicans as "plutocrats." It gives the inside history of events prior to the time when real sorrow invaded the Platt camp in the appointment of William Brookfield, and makes it manifest that the proposed removal of Murray and Kerwin cuts them to the heart. All this, of course, from the Platt standpoint.

The Appeal of the Platt Men.

The statement is said to have been submitted to several prominent Platt men, before it was made public, last night. It is as follows:

To the Republicans of the State:

A statement having been promulgated by certain members of the Union League Club, tending to belittle the Republican triumph in this city and State, urging members of the Legislature to insist upon the immediate passage of certain bills, and warmly commending the administration of Mayor Strong, it seems proper that a brief history should be given, from a Republican standpoint, of events that have led up to the present unfortunate situation.

I.

That ambitious and envious men existed, who, posing as Republicans, would have been willing, could they inflict a blow upon some of the leaders of their party, however, faint, to have stabbed the Republican party to the heart, was a truth generally appreciated. But aside from these malcontents, no adequate or sufficient explanation has been afforded for the existence of factions in the Republican ranks, and no such reason can be found, except in the unsated ambition of this small body of men who have determined to rule, and, having failed in their determination, are bent upon the ruin of their party, receiving, of course, the eager aid, in this dastardly attempt, of every Mugwump and Democratic journal, and of these managers of journals posing as the exponents of Republican principles, whose editors or managers are willing to subordinate their Republicanism to revenge for fancied wrongs or because of failure to realize inordinate ambition.

Constant attacks, emanating mainly from these quarters, led to the adoption of a resolution proposed by Edward Einstein at a meeting of the County Convention in 1893 for the appointment of a Committe of Thirty, who were instructed to reorganize the party in this county. A plan of reorganization was adopted substituting the election district system for the former Assembly district system and calculated to destroy the power of the former Assembly district leaders, against whom these adverse criticisms had been mainly leveled. Investigation of the methods of these leaders revealed in few instances only any foundation for the assaults against them, and when the plan of the Committe of Thirty was finally formulated, none were found more eager in securing the adoption of the proposed plan and carrying it into successful operation than the very men for whose removal from power the scheme of reorganization had been initiated, and it was generally acknowledged by members of the Committe of Thirty that their plan would have proved inoperative, and that the requisite enrolling officers could not have been secured but for the earnest and loyal co-operation of those who up to this time had been wont to be described as "discredited leaders." They were gladly taken into full affiliation with the party, and harmony and good feeling seemed fully to prevail.

"Impudence Simply Astounding."

The Republican State Convention took place in September. The Republicans throughout the State, as with one accord, seemed to demand the nomination of Levi P. Morton as Governor. No meetings of the County Committee had been called; no conference among local Republicans had even been suggested. The men referred to, who had, because of their Republicanism and of the esteem in which they were held by their neighbors and friends, retained and even increased the power to which their long service in the promotion of the interests of their party entitled them, sympathized naturally and sincerely with the Morton movement. With self-assurance absolutely unequaled, with a selfishness that has never been excelled, and an impudence that was simply astounding, the delegates resenting this plutocratic faction sought ineffectually to stem the tide that was setting so strongly in the direction indicated, and insisted upon placing in nomination one of their own number—Cornelius N. Bliss. They succeeded in gathering an ineffectual and almost unobserved thirty-seven and one-half votes in favor of their candidate, whose nomination found no responsive echo in any district of the State.

Chagrined and disappointed, political vengeance was vowed by them then and there against their associates from the City of New-York, who dared to have the courage of their own convictions, and to follow in the general trend of admiration and respect for the associate of Benjamin Harrison. In this attempt to substitute Mr. Bliss as the nominee for Governor, in the place of Mr. Morton, is found the origin of and only justification for the present factional controversy in this city. What wonder that when these factions became arrayed against one another at the meeting of the County Committee, in January last, despite superior wealth and assumption of greater social respectability, unlimited promise of patronage, and the disguised but yet powerful assistance of the Mayor-elect, one of their own number, their candidate for the Pres-

idency of the committee, was beaten, in spite of his personal respectability and his long-continued service in office, and that, in the vote then cast, districts which had given to William L. Strong a majority of 28,000 votes, were recorded against Mr. Brookfield, the Republican majority in whose districts was less than 11,000.

II.

Mr. Brookfield was the President of the County Committee of 1894, yet its control was really in the hands of those now regarded as his adversaries, among the more prominent of whom were Charles H. Murray, then Police Commissioner, and Jacob M. Patterson. In September, 1894, in anticipation of the coming Mayoralty election, the self-constituted Committee of Seventy was formed. The sentiment generally prevailing among the Republican Party was in favor of a straight Republican ticket, and naturally so. The vaunted national reform movement of 1892, which had produced a Cleveland fever, very similar to the existing Strong reform dementia, had, alas! been successful, and the people throughout the Union were anxious to celebrate their return to their normal senses and their party affiliations by striking down the party of whom Mr. Cleveland and the majority in the Democratic Congress were members.

The object lessons which had been presented them by the National Administration, the Wilson tariff, the income tax, the mal-administration of financial affairs, and the thousand causes with which you are familiar, were sure to lead to a great Republican victory, sufficient, it was believed, especially after the vote in Maine, to have secured the vote of the city in favor of a straight Republican ticket. There was a natural unwillingness on the part of Stalwart Republicans to meet in party affiliation with the same free-trade Democratic adventurers who had planned the unhappy and unfortunate national reform movement referred to, and up to the 4th day of October the nomination of a straight Republican ticket by the Republican County Committee seemed inevitable. Would that no change in the programme had taken place!

III.

William L. Strong was a member of the Committee of Seventy. His ambition to become the candidate for the Mayoralty had been inspired by James O'Brien, leader of the O'Brien Democracy, and others. On the 4th day of October he sent his close friend, James Phillips, Jr., then the editor and proprietor of The New-York Press, to the senior member of the Advisory Committee of the State Republican Committee with the suggestion that his influence be used in securing for him the assent of the Republican County Committee to a joint or fusion ticket, upon which he was to be the sole representative of the Republican Party, all the other candidates to represent the various organizations merged in the Committee of Seventy.

Mayor Strong Gave Pledges, He Says.

Mr. Phillips gave the strongest possible assurance that his friend, if elected, would ignore all factional differences, would be thoroughly loyal to the Republican State and local organization, and to those who represented it. As a result of this interview, Commissioner Murray, and subsequently on the same day, Judge Patterson, called on Mr. Strong, who assured these gentlemen of his choice, Republicanism, his desire for party harmony; stated that he deprecated the conduct of Mr. Bliss and his associates; that he had never been hostile to Mr. Platt; that if he were elected Mayor no man would be more welcome to his office than he; that he would advise and consult with him in all things; that he would not heed suggestions or advice from Mr. Bliss and his friends any more than he would heed suggestions and advice from Mr. Murray and his friends; that he would not appoint, at the suggestion of Mr. Bliss or any one of the Union League faction, any one objectionable to those then in conference with him; that he would heed the protests against any such appointments. On being informed that Mr. Bliss's was the only name that would probably be suggested by the Committee of Seventy, he wrote, in the presence of these gentlemen, to John Claflin, also a member of the committee, to suggest that that committee should present more than one name for ratification by the Republican committee.

At the conclusion of the interview one of the gentlemen remarked: "Col. Strong, you are a gentleman, an honorable man, and would accept no favors at the hands of any one while realizing the obligation you are under, and we will trust you as a man of honor to treat us fairly and honorably after you are elected." He said: "That is correct; you can trust me; I will not forget my obligations."

It was then agreed that, if his name were presented by the Committee of Seventy, the Republican County Committee would accept and recommend it to the County Convention.

These interviews, which, in their detail, go to even a greater extent in their expressions of loyalty and their promises of co-operation than are herein indicated, were immediately reduced to writing by Messrs. Murray and Patterson, and their correctness certified to by Mr. Phillips, who was present.

Upon the strength of these assurances and pledges, Messrs. Murray and Patterson, with their associates, at once went to work to put the organization in line for his nomination, which could not have been accomplished under any other circumstances.

Mr. Platt and the Mayor.

Up to the very evening of the meeting of the County Convention, the nominee of the Union League clique was Cornelius N. Bliss, and when Mr. Brookfield, on the evening of the convention, was informed that it was the intention to nominate Mr. Strong, he expressed great surprise and objected to the nomination.

After election Mr. Platt accidentally met the Mayor-elect at the rooms of the Governor-elect. In that interview, which lasted for half or three-quarters of an hour, in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Platt, after congratulating the Mayor upon his election, took occasion to give him assurance of his hearty support in the administration of his office; that he was not only willing but anxious to hold up his hands in every way; that there was no motive or desire on the part of the organization except the strengthening of the Republican Party in this city.

Mr. Strong, in return for these assurances, stated that he was just as good a Republican as Mr. Platt and just as anxious for the welfare of the party; he said in appointments to office he would be obliged to recognize in some way all the political elements which supported him, but he would do everything in his power consistently to sustain the organization of the party here and strengthen it.

A conversation of like tenor occurred between these gentlemen at a dinner shortly thereafter, in which the Mayor distinctly promised that, in the selection of a Commissioner of Public Works, he would consult with Mr. Platt.

A few days thereafter Mr. Phillips called upon Mr. Platt, at the request of the Mayor, who had expressed his desire to see him, and a meeting took place at the office of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

The Mayor requested that Mr. Platt should name two or three men as suitable candidates for the office of Commissioner of Public Works, saying that he was informed that the Tammany Commissioner was then about to resign. The Power of Removal bill was discussed, and the Mayor was assured of co-operation in securing whatever kind of legislation he required in that respect.

The attitude of Commissioners Murray and Kerwin was referred to. The Mayor coincided in the statement that they were not only true Republicans, but honest men; that they were in no way under obligations to Tammany Hall for their appointment; if their appointment prior to the election had not been secured, the Republicans could not have obtained an honest election in the city, and it was very doubtful whether the Republican ticket could, in that event, have been elected, because of their support, and with that of the Superintendent of Police, an addition of 25,000 or 35,000 votes, at the least calculation, was added to the Republican vote of the city.

Murray and Kerwin's Tenure.

The Mayor assented to all this, assured Mr. Platt that he could not think of removing these men; that he believed them to be all that was said, and gave the assurance that under no circumstances would those men be removed. The Power of Removal bill passed the Assembly, and was in the precise shape that it was recommended by the Committee of Seventy.

Immediately after its passage Mr. Phillips called upon Mr. Platt and informed him that the Mayor was anxious that the bill should be amended chiefly as to the four months' clause, he desiring it to be changed to six months, and also that he desired it to be amended so that the President of the Board of Aldermen should not be clothed with the same powers and privileges that he was.

His wishes in that respect having been communicated by Mr. Platt to the Republican members of the Senate, the amendment was promptly made.

The next and last interview between these gentlemen took place on the invitation of Mr. Phillips, at the house of Mr. Strong, at the time of the passage of the Power of Removal bill, and occupied the whole of an evening. At that interview the Mayor reviewed and emphasized his assurances that under no circumstances would Murray and Kerwin be removed, going so far as to say that, in his opinion, it would be an outrage to turn such good and true men and Republicans out of place, men who had served the party so well and to whom he was under such great personal obligations.

Platt Wanted Col. Grant.

The removal of Commissioner Daly, who had not resigned, and of appointing a Commissioner of Public Works, was considered and agreed upon. The Mayor then asked Mr. Platt to suggest names for the place. The first suggestion of a prominent gentleman, who had been a member of the Legislature, was not satisfactory to the Mayor; the name of Col. Frederick D. Grant was then suggested by Mr. Platt as a man not connected in any way with either faction, one whose name would give character and strength to the position, and who would be capable of discharging the duties of his office to the Mayor's satisfaction and to that of the party. The Mayor answered: "That is a good name. I do not believe we need look further," and Mr. Platt left, with the confident belief that Col. Grant would be nominated as Commissioner of Public Works.

This is the only suggestion for appointment to any office, save the retention of Messrs. Murray and Kerwin, that Mr. Platt has ever made, directly or indirectly, to Mayor Strong, and that was made at the Mayor's request, and for no other purpose than to have this important place free from faction, and have some man placed there who would distribute its offices with reference to the good of the public service and of the party.

IV.

On the 18th of January, Mr. Lauterbach was elected temporary President, and on the 23d of January President of the County Committee. Probably no contest for the office would have taken place had it not been sedulously circulated by the Union League faction that the election of Mr. Brookfield was to be regarded as a rebuke to the local leaders of the party, who had incurred their resentment in supporting Mr. Morton for Governor.

During the contest those who had been most intimately associated with the Mayor during his canvass sought to influence the result by urging the Mayor's preference for Mr. Brookfield. This he frankly conceded was his individual preference, but stated to Judge Patterson that in no event would the result be regarded by him as a reason for rewarding or punishing either faction.

After Mr. Lauterbach's election as temporary Chairman, the most strenuous efforts at harmonizing differences were made at the request of those high in office, and at the suggestion of the Governor, Mr. Lauterbach offered to withdraw from the contest in favor of any candidate who might be selected by Mayor Strong. The Mayor requested the submission of three names by either party from whom he should choose, names submitted by Mr. Lauterbach being Col. Frederick D. Grant, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Mr. Edmund D. Wetmore, all members of the Union League Club, but known for their fairness and absence of factional spirit.

These and all overtures of peace in the interest of harmony were summarily rejected by the Union League faction.

Soon after the organization of the County Committee, and within about a week of the interview at which the name of Col. Grant had been agreed upon, and without further consultation, the Mayor rebuked the majority of the County Committee by appointing Mr. Brookfield.

The Hostility of Mr. Brookfield.

Upon his appointment the Commissioner of Public Works emphasized the hostility which he and his friends had borne to the regular organization by the appointment of Mr. Collis as his deputy, who, in turn, repeatedly announced that appointments in the Public Works Department would be limited to those who had sympathized with his faction. This course has since been followed with Mr. Brookfield's entire approval. This policy of factional discrimination has been steadily maintained.

The rupture, perhaps irreparable, which this course would naturally produce, caused those high in the councils of the Republican Party and occupying the highest offices in the gift of the people of the State to intervene in the hope of checking this threatened danger and the continuance of this manifest wrong.

At these interviews with the Mayor suggestions of a policy to be pursued in respect of appointments were evidenced by a memorandum which was read over to and assented to by the Mayor and which still exists.

It was definitely agreed that the Republican Police Commissioners would be retained and that they would not be removed except for cause under the statute; that in making appointments the Commissioner of Public Works should not pursue a factional policy, but should distribute his appointments equally between those factions. These features and others, including the appointment of a designated Fire and Charities Commissioner, were called to the Mayor's attention by Mr. Lauterbach, who, on the next day, ratified the understanding fully, referring especially to the paramount importance of the retention of the Police Commissioners.

Not one of the suggestions embodied in the memorandum has even been performed, except the retention up to the present time of the Police Commissioners.

When this bad faith became manifest, the Mayor was again visited by eminent members of the party—officers of high rank in the State not affected by local influences—and to them he again explicitly declared his intention of retaining the Police Commissioners in office.

V.

Viewed entirely apart from any promise the Mayor may have made, and of any obligation which, under the circumstances detailed he owed to these Commissioners, a review of their record will show that, as public servants, they have performed their duties so loyally and well, have accomplished so many substantial reforms, and have been so true to the responsibilities of their office, that they are deserving of the highest commendation instead of the rebuke which the Mayor's threatened removal intends to administer.

Praise for Murray and Kerwin.

As soon as the Republican Police Commissioners were appointed, they zealously undertook to secure a pure ballot in the city and to reform the Police Department.

It was due to Mr. Murray that, after the election of 1893, a large number of Election Inspectors of the Third Assembly District were convicted, causing the Tammany rank and file to arise against their own leaders for abandoning those Inspectors. In the Spring of 1894 he furnished to the Senate investigating committee a large part of the evidence of the police oppression and intimidation of voters; he stopped the transfer of policemen without reference to and the sanction of the Superintendent; he procured the general investigation resulting in the celebrated Byrnes report; he prevented the Tammany Commissioners from embarrassing the Lexow committee by independent investigations, which they proposed to make against the protest of the committee.

After the appointment of Commissioner Kerwin, the Republican Commissioners acted in concert in the same direction; they largely reduced extortion and corruption by abolishing ward men and reducing them to the rank of patrolmen; they caused a lodging house census to be taken by the police, resulting in the prevention of the registration of thousands of illegal voters, and paralyzing the existing system of fraudulent registration in the Second and Third Assembly Districts; they caused a valuable sanitary census to be taken; before the election of 1894 they required a police investigation of the entire registry list, resulting in many indictments with far-reaching effects; they offered a resolution that on election day all policemen should be assigned to districts other than those in which they resided, a plan which was carried out by the Superintendent, resulting in the first fair election in New-York for many years. The registration in the first nine Assembly Districts alone was about ten thousand less than in 1893, a result secured by their course. They have omitted no act in the direction of reform, and are criticised now only because they refused to concur in a resolution offered by a young and inexperienced Democrat, a non-resident, immediately after being appointed by Mayor Strong, to the effect that the powers imposed by law upon the Commissioners be turned over the the Superintendent.

Says the Mayor Made Use of Andrews.

The Republican Commissioners, though in sympathy with this resolution, were obliged to oppose it, because of its illegality, and also because the provisions of the resolution were all incorporated in the Lexow Police bills pending at Albany and about to be passed. The Commissioners would have failed to perform their sworn duty if they had voted to delegate their functions to the Superintendent of Police. It is for this that the Mayor now charges them with blocking the path of reform, and proposes to remove them. It cannot be doubted that the Mayor appointed Mr. Andrews with the expectation that he would raise such issues with the Republican Commissioners as to furnish him with an excuse for their removal.

The most ordinary courtesy would have required some intimation to these Commissioners that the Mayor desired them to subordinate their conscience and their policy to the unlawful dictates of a Grace Democrat before an effort would be made to hold them to account for declining to agree with suggestions admitted by him to be illegal, and in respect of subjects which were then matters of legislative deliberation.

When the fusion ticket was formed, with six Democrats and one Republican, it was not unnaturally assumed that, as the other nominees on the ticket would, if elected, recognize their respective party affiliations and ignore the Republican Party, as they justly might, that to the greatest extent at least that party would be favorably considered in the making of appointments by the Mayor.

References have already been had to the fact that as between the dominant and the defeated faction in the Republican Party the former had been excluded from all consideration, and whatever offices have been accorded to Republicans have been, with perhaps a single exception, allotted to the Brookfield faction, and this rule has maintained not only in the appointment of heads of bureaus and divisions but even to the rank and file.

The Appointments Are Galling.

This exclusion is the more galling because it is unique and prevails in no other respect. Every other organization represented in the Committee of Seventy has had full justice accorded it, while an application on behalf of a Republican other than one of the Union League faction or their followers has come to be looked upon as an evidence of undue greed and an exhibition of the lowest phase of practical politics. The appointment of Simpson, Harburger, Murray, Scott, La Grange, Wheeler, Godkin, Hinkel, and the rest, all identified as intense Democrats because even a Mugwump is partisan in his Mugwumpery, has been the subject of commendation, and all application on behalf of any of those actively identified with the leadership of the Republican Party during the last twenty-five years has been derided and condemned.

It seems to have been considered preferable even to thrust appointments upon those who are non-residents of the city, or whose residence here has been of very recent origin, rather than offer a place to good men who have earned it by sincere devotion to their party at times when no hope of preferment or advantage could possibly have induced their loyalty.

To the Grace Democrats was at once accorded the place of Corporation Counsel. This was accompanied by the appointment of a Police Commissioner, a Commissioner of Accounts, an Assistant Commissioner, an Excise Commissioner, three assistants to the Corporation Counsel, two Civil Service Commissioners, and other of the Grace Democrats.

Of the non-residents, an Excise Commissioner, a Police Commissioner, a Fire Commissioner, a Street-Cleaning Commissioner and his Deputies, a Supervisor of The City Record, and a Chief Clerk of the Mayor's office are notable examples.

Nearly all these appointees, be it remembered, are partisans, intense partisans, appointed because of their partisanship. Honest Republicanism is the only objectionable partisanship.

VI.

The Legislature is called upon to pass whatever measures may be presented by the Committee of Seventy, and yet this committee can scarcely claim such infallibility as to have its suggestions immediately adopted without ordinary parliamentary consideration. Its Power of Removal bill was amended at the suggestion of the Mayor himself after it had been submitted and partly passed; its school bill is repugnant in its salient provisions to those who are thoroughly familiar with the public school system, a familiarity which few, if any, of those who assisted in drafting the bill can boast. It is certainly doubtful and worthy at least of deliberate consideration whether the power of the School Trustees, officers who come into direct contact with the pupils and their parents, should be substantially abrogated, as is the purpose of the bill.

Grave questions as to the constitutionality of the Police Magistrates bill have been raised, and, while they may be, and probably will be, considered untenable, yet they are entitled to respectful consideration.

The bi-partisan features of the Police bills have met with the approval of the Mayor and of many of the Committee of Seventy, and their substituted bill, which required weeks of preparation since the argument of the Lexow bills was made, to submit to the Legislature, seemed to find favor with no one except its introducers.

An appeal has been issued to the Republicans of New-York to urge their legislators to the immediate passage of these laws.

We ask the Republicans throughout the State to leave it to their representatives to discuss with usual quiet, calm deliberation these important measures, as to the propriety of which they are the elected judges.

No sincere Republican can join in the singular spirit manifested by that document, which accords to the Republicans so little merit in securing the victories of last Fall, victories which at that time were surpassed in nearly every other Northern city of the United States—cities that had not the beneficent assistance of a Committee of Seventy.

Preaches to the Mayor.

The telegraph to-day brings us the tidings of unwonted and magnificent Republican victories in Ohio, and wherever Spring elections have occurred. St. Louis and Chicago have elected Republican Mayors and their local legislators by overwhelming majorities, and these in every instance may be ascribed to the magnificent record of the Republican Party in the past and to the disgraceful record of the Democratic Party during the present Administration, and as the revolt of the whole party against the continuance of Democratic control.

Sincere Republicans find it difficult to separate the effects produced by local victories from those produced in State and national victories. They are all interlaced and interdependent, and if factional differences in the Republican Party shall cease, if the Republican Mayor of the City of New-York can reach superior heights in his administration of the city's affairs to those he now occupies, if the local Republican Party as a whole, and its leaders, without distinction, can be treated by him with truth, candor, and honesty of purpose, then Republican victories in the city and State can easily be achieved. If, on the other hand, the present policy is persisted in, it seems inevitable that the 109,000 Democratic votes cast for Mayor Grant at the last election increased by the rejuvenated and strengthened Grace Democracy, who are receiving renewed vitality from a Republican Mayor, will reverse the results of the last election, will replace Tammany Hall in power, an evil that will work not only local prejudice, but place in jeopardy the deserved supremacy of the Republicans in the State and in the Nation.

EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

Keep pace with the progress of domestic science. Use

Cleveland's Baking Powder.

It is the best that money can buy.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

MR. MITCHELL VISITS THE MAYOR

Not Known Whether He Will Accept a Place on the Police Board.

Mayor Strong said yesterday he was not yet ready to say whom he would select to succeed Messrs. Kerwin and Murray as Police Commissioners.

He had a long talk during the day with ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, whom he has asked to take one of the places, but the result of the talk was not made public. Mayor Strong would not say whether Mr. Mitchell had decided to accept or not, and neither would Mr. Mitchell.

The very general impression is that Mr. Mitchell has decided to accept, but that the fact will not be officially announced until the Mayor has decided upon his associate.

Who will be James J. Martin's successor as a Democratic member of the Police Board is still a matter of doubt. It is said that a friend of the Mayor, who is a lawyer, has been closely investigating the record of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. There has not been so much talk of his appointment recently.

Among those who have been strongly urged on the Mayor for appointment as Commissioner of Charities and Correction is Dr. John A. Tonner, who is a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church.

Dr. Tonner is a Republican and is a member of the Lotos Club and the County Medical Society. During the civil war in Brazil he was surgeon of the cruiser Nictheroy. He declined appointment as Surgeon General of the Brazilian Navy because it involved the giving up of his American citizenship.

Mayor Strong has not as yet given any decision in the matter.

KERWIN SNEERS AT REFORMERS.

At Least, He Was So Reported—What Dr. Parkhurst Says.

Police Commissioner Kerwin was not in an amiable frame of mind yesterday afternoon.

In The Evening Post was published what purported to be an interview with the Commissioner, in which that official was represented as saying he had received no intimation that he is to go, except through the newspapers. He was also represented as sneering at an "emotional reformer," and speaking of the reform movement in a way that, if true, is the best evidence yet at hand that he does not desire any reform in the Police or other departments.

Possibly some allowance should be made for the Commissioner, who has, doubtless, been annoyed of late, and may not have intended to speak in disrespectful terms of the work which Mayor Strong and others are trying to do.

When a reporter for The New-York Times called to give the Commissioner an opportunity to place himself in a more comfortable light before the public than the statements attributed to him would place him, he declined to be seen, or, in any way avail himself of this opportunity.

The Reported Interview.

Here is what The Evening Post represented the Commissioner as saying:

"All the information I have comes to me from the same source as that which supplies the journal public—the newspaper. No other intimation of the Mayor's intention to remove me or wish to have me resign has reached me in any way, formal or informal, direct or indirect. Yet I am here always in a public office, the way is not long, and the means of communication are ample. As a public official and as a man, therefore, there is nothing for me to take any notice of. Certainly there is nothing to do until some notification such as courtesy, official or manly, demands has come to me."

Then Gen. Kerwin spoke with a show of intense feeling of the situation as it is reported to be. He spoke with scorn of "the sporadic efforts of an emotional reformer" to make petty changes where only thoroughgoing reform such as is prepared for in the pending bill will do what is needed.

"Why did not the Mayor," he continued, "speak to the two Republican Commissioners if he had any alterations he wished made? Was it the proper way for him to put his propositions in the hands of a young man like Commissioner Andrews, who did not know the law, who was mistaken in the law? And was it not right that I (for it was I who first opposed the proposition) should resist resolutions which were against the law, and which it would have been a violation of my oath of office to vote for?"

"But," it was objected here, "there was one resolution to which there was no legal objection raised."

"Well," he replied, "where some of the propositions were illegal, I had a right to infer that the others were objectionable. They were all trivial, and inadequate to do what must be done, what shall be done. But these petty attempts are only part of an abnormal temporary excitement, of a wave of disease like St. Vitus's or St. Anthony's dance. It will pass over by and by, these reformers, from Parkhurst down, will burn out, and then the people will see through it all."

Commissioner Kerwin sent out word that he did not care to see a reporter for The New-York Times when the latter called at his office, at headquarters.

The messenger was asked to take the interview to the Commissioner and say that the call was with reference to it. He did so, and in a few minutes brought back this message:

"The Commissioner says part of it is true; some of the things were said in confidence; some of it is not true, and he does not want to talk to you any more about it."

So the reporter did not learn in what particulars the Commissioner thought his confidence had been violated or his statements incorrectly reported.

What Dr. Parkhurst Says.

"They have been saying those things about us for three years," said the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, speaking of the remarks attributed to Police Commissioner Kerwin, "and it doesn't trouble me any longer. We have been at it for some time now. What a strange definition he must have for that word 'sporadic.'

"Commissioner Kerwin has had a fair trial under Mayor Strong—ample time and opportunity to show if he were in sympathy with the Mayor's ideas of reorganizing the Police Department. I do not mean that he has been on probation. I think Mayor Strong had no intention or desire to remove him. But the Mayor has rather sharply-defined ideas on the subject of reorganizing the department, and Commissioner Andrews I think knows the Mayor's ideas and is in sympathy with them. When he proposed a plan of reorganization, Commissioner Kerwin opposed it. It was evidence enough that he was not in sympathy with the changes the Mayor feels bound to make."

"What do you think of the selection of Edward Mitchell for one of the new board?" Dr. Parkhurst was asked.

"I have no personal acquaintance with him. I have heard reports of him from those who do know him which are wholly favorable. They indicate that he is an honest man, of strong character and ability."

"What do you think the action of the Senate in delaying action on the Police bill to-day signifies?"

Dr. Parkhurst had not read the evening paper, he said, and made some inquiry as to the action of the Senate, with evident interest. Then, after a pause, he said:

"Platt and his pals may decide to give this city no legislation.

"That might in the long run be the best thing for the State, because it might be the surest means of utterly ridding the State of his power. This question at stake must eventually become a State issue. If the legislators refuse to give this city what it wants it means just as much for Buffalo, for Rochester and Syracuse, and other cities as it does for New-York.

"If no relief from our present evils in our police system is given us by the Legislature, the whole responsibility must and will rest on Platt and O'Connor and Lexow and Pound and the rest of his following.

"It would be bad for this city for a time, but in the end it might be better, for I have learned that out of the buds of the bitterest adversity there sometimes come the blossoms of the greatest prosperity.

Means a Home-Rule Campaign.

"The address to the Republicans of the State means the inauguration of a State campaign for home rule. This is the era of the Renaissance of the municipality, which is have an autonomy which has not been accorded to it. The right of the people to govern themselves in those matters which affect their interest most vitally is the real issue of the Republican address.

"As to the late campaign, it was distinctly understood that the efforts put forth were in the interests of the whole city, and not in the interests of any political party. That was understood by the men who made the campaign and by the people who did the voting. The pledges of a non-partisan administration were made by the Republican platform and by Col. Strong as a candidate in language which no one could possibly mistake. On the faith of those pledges the people intrusted the City Government to the Republicans. Now the machine element wants that party to break its pledges and expose itself to the contempt of all honest men.

"The fact is that these men are dishonest and they are angry with Mayor Strong because he is not dishonest also.

"I have yet to hear the charge made, even by any one up the river, that Mayor Strong has attempted to use his office for any personal ends, or not put his own personal advantage out of the question, and is endeavoring to conduct his office entirely for the good of the city.

"The people believe in him. The poor people have been touched because they believe he has put aside his personal ends and is devoted wholly to the welfare of the city.

"The people of this city are with us in our 'sporadic and sentimental' attempts to secure reform. They may sneer at the Cooper Union mass meetings as 'aggregations of silk stockings' if they please, but I tell you the people who have little property, the poor people, are with us. I found the same sentiment at a meeting last night down in Henry Street. It was wonderful: The audience there was the same in sentiment as the Cooper Union meeting. It was just as eager to give a dig at Platt, and just as responsive to the appeals made for changes in the line of reforms we are after."

F. W. YUENGLING DISCHARGED

Testimony as to His Assault Upon Banker Holmes—Evidence to Show that the Banker First Threatened Him.

The trial of Frederick W. Yuengling, the young broker, on the charge of assaulting Banker Holmes of 61 Broadway on Jan. 24 in front of Burns's restaurant, was held in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

Lawyer Levy appeared for Holmes, and moved that the case be transferred to General Sessions, as the assault had been in the second degree.

A. H. Hummel, who appeared for Yuengling, argued that it was assault in the third degree. The court sustained him.

Banker Holmes said that without the slightest provocation Yuengling struck him in the face, knocking out a front tooth, breaking his nose, and rendering him unconscious. Under Mr. Hummel's cross-examination Holmes said he had never met Yuengling before.

James Ballard, a groom, of 353 West Fifty-third Street, started to tell what he saw of the assault, when Mr. Hummel said: "We admit that Mr. Yuengling struck the blow. We will prove a perfect defense."

Yuengling, in his own defense, said he saw Holmes come at him with a cane in his hand. He pulled the cane out of Holmes's hand and threw it into the street. Then Holmes drew back his arm. "I wasn't taking any chances of being struck," said Yuengling, "and hit first a hard blow."

Yuengling said he heard Holmes say to Mr. Pleyel: "If you want any of this you can have it."

Henry Pleyel, a friend of Holmes, corroborated Yuengling's testimony. He said that Holmes tried to strike him with a cane and that Harry Neagle pulled him away. Holmes had been drinking.

Harry Neagle testified to hearing Holmes say: "If nobody does that big fellow [meaning Yuengling] I'll do him." Neagle's testimony corroborated that of Yuengling and Pleyel in detail.

Yuengling was discharged, on Lawyer Hummel's motion.

There are Many Endorsements Behind

COTTOLENE

Mrs. Gillette, Marion Harland, Mrs Owens, Mrs Lincoln.

Among which are represented the most eminent scientists, the most noted physicians, the most popular cooking experts and a million or more discriminating housewives. They pronounce Cottolene far superior to lard and use it for all cooking purposes. Will you add your name to the list and like them, have better cooking, better food, better health? Genuine Cottolene is sold in one, three and five pound tins, with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, New York.

Should be Looked Into.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION REQUESTED.

A BOLD ASSERTION.

Ever since Prof. Koch startled the world by promising to cure consumption with the Koch lymph and his complete failure to do so, the people have been looking for some discovery which would prove an absolute, certain cure for that dread disease. Over a quarter of a century ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, put in a claim for a medicine, which he had discovered and used, in his extensive practice, that would *cure* ninety-eight per cent. of all cases of consumption when taken in all its early stages. Time has proved that his assertion was based on facts gained from experience. His "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured many thousand people in all parts of the world, and Dr. Pierce invites all interested to send to him for a free book which gives the names, addresses and photographs of many prominent people who have willingly testified to the marvelous curative properties of his "Golden Medical Discovery." He has also written a Book of 160 pages on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," which treats of all Throat, Bronchial and Lung diseases, also Asthma and Catarrh, that will be mailed by the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, N.Y., on receipt of six cents in stamps, to pay postage.

Consumption, as most everybody knows, is first manifested by feeble vitality, loss of strength, emaciation; then local symptoms soon develop, as *cough*, difficult breathing, or bleeding from lungs, when investigation proves that tubercular deposits have formed in the lungs. It is earnestly advised that the "Discovery" be taken early and the latter stages of the disease can thereby be easily avoided.

To build up *solid flesh and strength* after the grip, pneumonia, ("lung fever"), exhausting fevers, and other prostrating diseases, it has no equal. It does not make *fat* like cod liver oil and its nasty compounds, but, *solid, wholesome flesh.*

THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY

EDISON COMPANY SHOWS THEM IN ITS PEARL STREET PLANT.

Cooking by Heat with Invisible Source—Electric Elevators and Machinery—Many Visitors.

Electricity has for ages been of absorbing interest to mankind. Since it has become subjugated in multitudinous forms to the uses of mankind, it has become even more attractive. So, when the Edison Electric Lighting Company issued invitations to the public to inspect its magnificent establishment in Pearl Street, last night, and, as an inducement, invited its guests to hear the piano played by electricity, eat tempting viands, cooked by electricity, witness ice made by electricity, and view other wonders controlled and operated by the unseen power, there was an overwhelming response.

For three hours a constant stream of people, numbering nearly 6,000, passed through the building and went away enchanted with that which they beheld.

In addition to the new and improved machinery which the company has recently installed, there were on exhibition numerous devices, showing the application of electricity for different purposes. The visitor, upon entering last night the building, illuminated by myriads of multi-colored electric lamps, was ushered into an electric elevator, which took him swiftly to the third floor. Here were to be seen on an exhibition platform electric motors, incandescent lamps of different candle power, and colors, and various kinds of electric cooking utensils. One of the most interesting objects exhibited here was the Quimby hydraulic electric elevator pump. By this new combination it is possible to operate the present hydraulic elevators by electricity far more economically than by the old-fashioned steam pump, which requires so much attention.

In the lecture room was shown a large number of novel exhibits. The A. B. See Manufacturing Company had in full operation one of its new direct-connected elevator outfits, illustrating the simplicity and economy of its appratus.

Electric cooking, a novelty some six months ago, and which has been gradually finding its way into public favor, was practically illustrated under the direction of Mrs. Lamphe. The women were delighted as they saw the meat roasted and the cakes baked within a few feet of them without finding any visible source for the heat.

The greatest source of attraction, however, was the electric piano. The attachment can be fitted to any ordinary piano as made by the Automaton Piano Company, and renders it possible for the ordinary piano to produce the most difficult music without human aid.

The meter room was of more than passing interest. In this room, the electrolytic meter was carefully explained to the interested groups of visitors. It is claimed that this method of chemically recording the current is far more accurate than any mechanical device subject to the conditions of dust, heat and cold, which like the ordinary clock, require constant regulation. In this room the zinc plates are weighed upon which the electric current goes.

Among the interesting things shown were sewing machines operated by electricity, an exhibition of low-tension arc lamps of ornamental design for inside lighting, a sample electric switchboard, displaying skilled machine work and ornamental design, and Boosters, the invention of W. S. Barstow, Superintendent of the company. These machines are for the purpose of restoring the power of the current that has failed in transmission over a long distance.

Three thousand invitations were issued to last night's reception, and among those who accepted were Mayor Schieren, Col. Andrew D. Baird, E. B. Bartlett, Henry Batterman, William Berri, Dr. George W. Brush, member of the Assembly; S. B. Chittenden, Assemblyman Albert A. Wray, Murat Halstead, John S. McKeon, Commissioner White, Col. C. C. Martin, Timothy L. Woodruff, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, A. Augustus Low, Assemblyman William H. Friday, S. Perry Sturgis, E. M. Shepard, E. G. Blackford, Gen. C. T. Christensen, Silas B. Dutcher, John Truslow, ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, Ethan Allen Doty, United States Marshal Hayden, Capt. Harry S. Rasquin, Col. Harry W. Michell, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Samuel W. Boocock, Samuel Scherwell, John H. Schultz, Jr., Augustus K. Sloan, Frederick P. Bellamy, ex-Excise Commissioner John Cahill, Alden S. Swan, Robert F. Tilney, Dr. R. C. Moffat, St. Clair McKelway, E. H. Barnes, James H. Hart, Henry Hentz, Henry H. Kidder, W. S. P. Prentiss, J. H. Walbridge, and William Schwarzwaelder.

The officers of the company are Ethan Allen Doty, President; Royal C. Peabody, Secretary and Treasurer; W. S. Barstow, General Superintendent.

CONDITION OF THE SUGAR TRUST

Assets and Liabilities of the American Refining Company on Jan. 1.

BOSTON, April 3.—A certificate of the condition of the American Sugar Refining Company, Jan. 1, 1895, was filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon as follows:

Assets—Real estate, land and water power, building and machinery, $43,219,865.96; cash and debts receivable, $19,428,000.02; improvement account, $16,350,019.25; invested in other corporations, $26,201,599.71. Total, $105,099,484.97.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $73,936,000; debts, $21,394,001.51; reserves, $9,769,483.46. Total, $105,099,484.97.

The item of improvement account is properly chargeable against "reserves."

Henry O. Havemeyer said yesterday that the Havemeyer refinery, in Brooklyn, which was closed Tuesday, would probably be reopened to-morrow. It had been closed merely to make repairs to machinery. Mr. Havemeyer said he had no knowledge regarding the cause for closing the Spreckels refinery, in Philadelphia. The sugar trade, although slow at present, would be as good, he thought, as in an average year. Talk of closing refineries on account of the trade could have no basis except in stock market plans.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

—Woman's Law Class, University City of New-York, award of certificates and closing exercises, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.

—Prof. Sprague-Smith's lecture, "In the Footsteps of the Norsemen," Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, 3 P. M.

—Bible and Shakespearean recitations by Locke Richardson in aid of the McAll Mission in France, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 3 P. M.

—Charles A. Dana's address, "A Traveler's impressions of Russia," Catholic Club, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, 8:30 P. M.

—Franics B. Crocker's lecture on electrical lighting and heating, Columbia College Library Building, 8:15 P. M.

—New-York Trade School Commencement exercises, First Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, 8 P. M.

—Academy of Medicine, stated meeting, 17 West Forty-third Street, 8 o'clock.

—Chamber of Commerce monthly meeting, 32 Nassau Street, 12:30 P. M.

—Baptist Social Union, ladies' meeting, Hotel Savoy, evening.

—Woman Suffrage League, 4 Lexington Avenue, 8 P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baltimore, April 3.—Mrs. Roscoe B. Heath, who was seriously burned at her home, on Mount Royal Avenue, ten days ago, died this morning from her injuries. She was the daughter of the late Commodore N. W. Kittson of St. Paul.

Batavia, N. Y., April 3.—The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Blind to-day unanimously elected Prof. Gardner Fuller of Batavia Superintendent of the Institution.

Baltimore, Md., April 3.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the State Convention in this city on Wednesday, July 31.

Latest Arrival.

SS Richmond, Davis, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Statement by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

A statement by the management of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association will be found in another column. The officers of the company review the report as to its condition made by Superintendent Pierce of the New-York State Insurance Department.

POLICE BILLS LAID ASIDE

Illness of Three Republican Senators Responsible.

LEFT LEXOW WITHOUT ENOUGH VOTES

A Debate in Which Mayor Strong Is Roundly Abused, Resulting in the Defeat of Amendments.

ALBANY, April 3.—But for the illness of three Republican Senators, the Lexow bills would have passed the Senate this morning. As it was, the Republicans failed to control a majority, and, after three and a half hours' debate on the unimportant amendments of Mr. Stapleton, (Rep., Madison.) which were defeated, the bills were laid aside, the only alternative open to their friends.

Senator Robertson of Peekskill left here to-day a very sick man. His wife and family physician were telephoned for, and upon their arrival found the Senator on the verge of pneumonia. Dr. Holden, his physician, says it will be at least ten days before Senator Robertson can resume his public duties. In the meantime the Lexow bills and all other political measures will be held in the air.

Senator Coggeshall is in the city. All the stories that he was drugged or lost his way are simply ridiculous. He was attacked with bronchitis on Monday night, and has kept to his room.

The condition of Senator Wolfert is too serious for him to venture to Albany from his home in Brooklyn. A telephonic message was sent him yesterday to report to-day. But his family paid no heed to it. Senator Robertson obeyed the demand that was made on him, and nearly forfeited his life by doing so.

Senator Stapleton of Madison, in the course of to-day's debate declared that he would eventually vote for the bills. Senator Lamy still persists in asserting his determination to vote against them.

To-day, for the first time this session on party measures, Senator Reynolds voted with his party on the Stapleton amendments, which received only 2 votes, Lamy's and Stapleton's. All the Democrats, under lead of Senator Cantor, opposed the amendments on the ground that they were committed to the bills of the Committee of Ten, and were not disposed to vote for any amendments to the Lexow bills.

The features of the debate were two carefully-prepared speeches, the first that have been read since Senator Nelson of Sing Sing read his remarks on the Broadway Railway Repeal bills in 1887. One of the speeches, read by Senator Raines of Ontario, was a campaign argument from the Platt standpoint, to be used during next Fall's campaigns to the detriment of Mayor Strong. It overflowed with scurrilous abuse of the Mayor, and was so objectionable that even some of the Platt Senators themselves criticised it openly on the floor.

Senator Lexow also made one of the greatest efforts of his life. He indulged in his usual ebullitions against the past condition of affairs in New-York City, and asserted, with a more or less degree of confidence, that the reason why the bills of the Committee of Ten had not been submitted to the Committee of Seventy was the fact that the paternal committee was split clean through on the question of a bi-partisan or a single-headed commission.

In a few well-chosen sentences, Senator Cantor exposed the fallacies of Mr. Lexow's argument, and showed that, under the bill of the Committee of Ten, the single-headed Commissioner had no authority, no chance to control the police force, and no opportunity to become a dictator. He said the policy of the Democratic Senators on this floor was the same as that of the people of New-York. The Committee of Ten's bills had been discourteously treated by the special committee. For six weeks they had been before that committee, yet no hearing on them had been held or suggested, and no chance was given to discuss them.

The debate was closed by Senator O'Connor, who maintained that the man who defeated these bills must take the responsibility, that the Senators were no more responsible to Mayor Strong than the Mayor was to the Legislature. The Senate would commit a serious mistake if it permitted personal views to control it in the disposition of grave public subjects. The bills now before the Senate were the result of a compromise.

Then the motion was made to engraft the Stapleton amendments, which provided that the appointments be made from the civil service lists, and that the City Civil Service Board shall have charge, instead of a special commission. They were defeated by a vote of 2 (Lamy and Stapleton) to 25.

The Reorganization bill was then taken from the table, and Mr. Stapleton moved to amend by adding to the reorganization commission, the Mayor of the city, whenever within a year a dead-lock occurred. Senator Cantor contended that this motion would render the board partisan. Senator Stapleton admitted that it would in case of a dead-lock. It was voted down, all the Democrats voting with the Republicans in the negative, Lamy and Stapleton alone in the affirmative. Thereupon, on motion of Senator Lexow, both bills were laid upon the table until such time as Senators Coggeshall and Robertson are sufficiently recovered to vote and Senator Lamy is convinced that his duty is to vote for the bills.

THE FULL DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Both the Stapleton Amendments Promptly Voted Down.

ALBANY, April 3.—After the transaction of some routine business by the Senate today, Senator Stapleton moved to take up the Lexow New-York City police bills, calling first for the bi-partisan bill. There was no objection and the bill was called from the table. He offered an amendment, but the Lieutenant Governor suggested that he wait until they were reached on the calendar. It was agreed to consider them out of their order. The amendment provided that appointments be made from the civil service lists, and that the city Civil Service Board shall have charge instead of a special commission. The civil service regulations are the same as those contained in the bills of the Committee of Ten.

Senator Raines said the amendments would affect the companion reorganization bill if adopted. Measures might have sometimes to be changed to meet exigencies, he said, and then read a New-York newspaper editorial advising Mayor Strong not to bother with legislators until the police bills had been acted on. He felt an interest personally in the bills, and it had been asserted that he helped frame the bills at Mr. Platt's suggestion. He denied this. If the Senate approved the measures, as does Mayor Strong, and as do other officials, they should pass these bills, which are caucus measures. But even the Democrats may vote for good bills, and some may vote for this. He did not believe that any Republican would be foolish enough to oppose the measure.

Even if the bills are political measures, they are destined to improve the condition in New-York, and Republicans will be held responsible for them. The Legislature is Republican, the Governor is Republican, and the Mayor of New-York was elected as a Republican. Hence, the party must be responsible for the action taken. He reviewed the events leading up to these bills. Guerrillas hanging on the outskirts of both parties first saw the situation in political life last Fall, unfortunately, he said. These impressed their ideas on the reformers and insisted on a guerrilla ticket. It was even demanded that a Democrat be nominated for Mayor.

Mr. Stern and a distinguished Hornblower made the demand. In a moment of weakness everything was conceded but the vital point that the Mayor should be a Republican. Then the goody-goody reformers insisted on naming all the other men, and it was conceded. It was a grievous mistake, and grievously must the Republicans answer for it. And what did the people get out of this concession into which the Republicans and reformers were bunkoed by the guerrillas?

He answered this by reading a long tirade from a New-York paper against the Sheriff's office, showing that two criminals had been appointed there. This, he said, was a specimen trick. Turning toward Senator Stapleton, he said:

"And yet some deprecate criticism of officials. But what divinity doth hedge a King or even a Mayor that he may not be criticised? Perhaps only a Republican who has worked early and late for his party may be criticised, and even ostracised. This deceives nobody and disgusts everybody. New-York City has a Mayor who seems to have an idea that he was elected by other than Republican votes. It is said that he is keeping pledges, but they must be those made before election, because he has kept very few since."

An Attack on Mayor Strong.

Continuing, Mr. Raines said that before election the band played and all was harmony, and Goff played "for keeps." He lampooned the Mayor and reformers in a string of comic verses which created much laughter. He asserted that the motto now on the wall was not "God Bless Our Home," but "Reform Pays—It Is a Cinch." He said that the Mayor seems to think he must appoint Democrats to carry out reform ideas. A few buncoed Republicans may complain that election promises are not being kept, but we will get over it. Those in office who don't get over it may have to get out. He recited the Mayor's appointments, which, he said, were the magnificent gifts Mr. Grace would carry over to Tammany Hall from the Republican Mayor. "It is barely possible that Mayor Strong has been bunkoed in appointing Charles H. Woodman as our share of the 'divvy.' We can't be abused for wanting our share when a reform Recorder wants the earth! Woodman was always a Grace man and worked for him in his office."

For half an hour Senator Raines minutely described Woodman's personal record to prove that he was distinctly a Grace man, though appointed as a Republican. He said that the Mayor has also appointed one Joe Murray to the Excise Board, and added that there are enormous responsibilities in this office and enormous temptations as well.

Quoting from several papers, he remarked that they regarded Murray as an unfit man. Grace, he asserted, was never a Republican ally. Grace was a highwayman, saying: "Deliver or fight," and the resolution should have been to fight. He then turned squarely toward Senator Stapleton and said:

"We have had some exhibitions of independence here, but they will hardly be repeated after to-day."

Mayor Strong, he added, is independent of nothing but Republicanism. He then attacked the Mayor for his remarks during the conference with the liquor dealers, quoting again at length from newspapers. He intimated that the Mayor had had all the experience with reform looking toward Sunday opening that he wanted. The great majority of the people want Sunday closing enforced if they can be assured that the law will not be evaded. It is not right to say that saloons can't be closed on Sunday. Mayor Strong can do it if he wants to do it. Let the Mayor brush away the parasites clamoring for places; let him exercise his prerogatives not for removal of Republicans, but for enforcement of the law. Then his name would be associated with one item of needed reform.

He asked why the Mayor did not let the mandatory Fire Department bill, about which he wrote to Mr. O'Grady, take its course. Then he cautioned the Senators who favored the Mayor's ideas expressed in the O'Grady letter to be sure that they knew what the Mayor thinks he is thinking. "Apparently the Mayor thinks he alone is responsible, but, unfortunately, the Republican Party is. We, and not the Mayor, are responsible for the use he makes of the Power of Removal bill. We are responsible and not O'Brien or Grace or Steckler or the Goo-Goos who are mostly profiting by it. The people wonder how the Mayor retains in office men who have violated the law. If we are to be held responsible for such things, we ought to pass laws to guide him easily and safely along paths of true reform to the safe haven of Republicanism and not to the breakers of Grace Democracy. Such measures have been framed, but every change has been heralded as a Platt surrender. This has been so frequent that we wonder why so many paper bullets are yet flying."

Senator Raines remarked that the names of the so-called reformers had led all the rest in the search for patronage. Yet it is urged that the views of the eminent Democratic lawyers forming the Mayor's kitchen cabinet shall prevail here under penalty of being posted in the public press as venal and corrupt. Some may be prepared to yield to such clamor; but if they do they should prepare themselves to leave public life. (Here he turned to Senator Stapleton again and added:) "For the place they now hold shall know them no more." Several months of Mayor Strong's régime have been devoted to investigation, and rumor has it that there have been terrible discoveries, but the people are not told what. Who is he shielding, or has nothing really been found? Perhaps it was desirable to use the money he is asking for to investigate the departments he himself has put under Democratic rule.

Mayor Strong has said he will retain the two Republican Police Commissioners. But whether he keep the promise or not he has the power to remove them. This would do away with the stories that the police bills violate home rule and are an attack on the Mayor. Rather are they evidence of confidence in him. He predicted that when Murray and Kerwin were removed and the appointments made in their places to suit this man, (the Mayor,) there would be no more criticisms of the Lexow bills. He asserted that the people who protest against these bills are urging the passage of the Police Justices bill, and are intimating that those who were voting against their wishes have been bribed. So long as the Power of Removal bill stands this Legislature will not try to hamper the Mayor. Let him exercise his powers while remembering that he is responsible to the Republican Party for the results. We demand no bond of him, take away no power we have conferred on him, and ask no favors at his hands. If by his acts he thinks he is dividing Democracy, a few short months will convince him of his mistake. But if the Mayor is doing as he is from other motives, he reminded Mayor Strong that there are some names on the pages of history that people execrate. In conclusion he offered to have the bills laid on the table, and withdraw his motion to strike out the enacting clause.

Stapleton Urges His Amendments.

Senator Stapleton said he was not asking any favors. He believed all were convinced the amendments should be made. Since the last speaker had enlightened the Mayor as to his duty, there was possibly no reason for this legislation at all. He compared Senator Raines to Trilby and Senator O'Connor to Svengali and said he had looked to see how the feet were spread, and saw one was toward New-York and the other toward a house on State Street, (Louis Payn's residence.) Then he understood the hypnotic influence at work, which caused the remarkable speech. He presumed now that Mayor Strong would abdicate, and the great newspapers which thought differently from Senator Raines would go out of business.

While Senator Raines was speaking, Senator Stapleton said he remembered that there were rumors that certain bills were hung up here through the interest of Tammany Hall. He had noticed Senators O'Connor and Sullivan conferring, and thought this proved the inference.

Senator Sullivan said: "This is not a case of 'Come, seven.' I sit in No. 9." [Laughter.]

Senator Stapleton said it was customary in olden times for Kings to employ fools to amuse them, but it was reserved for the nineteenth century to furnish amusement for the Senate or the State of New-York, though without the cap and bells. He asserted that there was no occasion for the attack on Mayor Strong, and intimated that it was the attack of a disappointed politician who had not got what he wanted. Senator Stapleton said his amendments simply insert in the Lexow bill the Committee of Ten provision for civil service rules. This removes the danger of providing a Civil Service Commission created from among the policemen.

Senator Lexow asked what New-York organization Senator Stapleton represented.

"Like you, I am not quite sure who I represent," was the retort. "But in these remarks I certainly represent myself and eminent people in New-York who sincerely want reform." He added that he understood that the Good Government people and the Committee of Seventy earnestly want the Committee of Ten bills passed, but have been told they cannot be. Therefore they desire to get the Lexow bills perfected as far as possible.

Senator Lexow—Isn't it a fact that the Committee of Ten bills have never been voted on in the Committee of Seventy, and that the people know the reason why?

Senator Stapleton—Yes, and the Committee of Ten bills have been smothered in this Senate, and the people of this State know the reason why.

He continued: "If my amendment cannot be inserted, I hope the bill will be passed without it. I hope I have made my position plain. If I represent any one but myself, it must be inferred from my remarks."

Senator Kilburn followed, arguing at length that the Legislature should not be too much governed by what is said by city officials. On all questions of a political nature the Legislature should act as a Republican body. He did not agree with all the doings of Mayor Strong. He would have appointed to a majority of places Republicans, selecting clean, able men, to show the people that the Republican Party could furnish a clean and able administration. To disrupt the party and cripple its usefulness is little short of treachery, and will in time be rebuked by the people. He invoked his associates to act as Republicans. He asserted that he was against the proposed amendments because they would cause the defeat of the bill, and he believed Senator Stapleton knew as much.

During this speech several Republican Senators left for lunch, and when the time for voting came, Senator O'Connor suggested laying the matter aside until they got back. Senator Stapleton thought it would be as well to let the amendments meet their fate now.

Senator Lexow in the Breach.

Senator Lexow jumped into the breach to fill in time until the absentees should return. He attacked Senator Stapleton for standing out against a bill reported by a Senate committee. He reminded Senator Stapleton that his Troy committee report could not have been adopted had it received treatment similar to what he was now giving the Lexow bills. The Committee of Ten bills were faulty in several particulars. He criticised the civil service amendment, and dared Senator Cantor to deny that the civil service list was honeycombed with fraud.

Senator Cantor retorted that no fraud had been proved, but that the list was attacked solely because there were not enough Republicans on it.

Senator Lexow went on to extol the excellence of his committee bills beyond that of the bills prepared by the Committee of Ten. He then referred to the corruption found in the Police Department, and especially to the political contributions forced from policemen for preferment. He said when the Lexow committee was doing its fighting, the Committee of Ten was taking life easy. He said that when a single-headed commission was in force the controlling element was Richard Croker.

"What's that?" demanded Senator McMahon.

"I refuse to be interrupted," replied Senator Lexow.

At this there was a slight hiss from the audience, but no attention was paid to it. Senator Lexow said that he was for reform, and if the Republican Party ever turned its back on reform, he would be against the Republican Party. He said a single-headed commission would mean no Republican Party and no Tammany Hall, but the party would be the single-headed Commissioner. In the great City of New-York, with anarchy on one side and on the other crime seeking to protect itself against the police, and with their assistance, it would never do to give one man the power to rule over all. He said he honored the Committees of Ten and of Seventy, consisting as they do of the best people of the city. They have served a great public purpose in connection with the grand old Republican Party. He denied that committing those bills of the Committee of Ten to his committee in any way reflected on the reform people. He favored giving the reform element what it wants, if it could be found out what was wanted. The Committee of Seventy is split on the question of bi-partisanship, and this kept the Committee of Ten's bill from being referred to the Committee of Seventy. Had it been done, there would have been an acrimonious discussion. Of the Committee of Ten's bills, he said, if they were passed "you might as well say adieu to Republican prospects and the liberty of the people south of the Harlem. The laws of savage people contain no such abominable features as those bills."

He asserted that the Lexow bills gave no advantage to the Republican Party, but they provided that the Republican Party should be protected south of the Harlem. If that un-American organization, Tammany Hall, ever returned to power he could but say let God's will be done.

The Amendments Defeated.

Senator Cantor said he feared that Senator Lexow was laboring under an attack of political insanity. He remonstrated against this "monstrous tirade against New-York," and predicted that Senator Lexow would deny meaning what had been said. He said that the protests against the dangerous character of the Committee of Ten's bills were all rot, and that they contained nothing dangerous. He then described those bills at length, and eulogized their provisions. He absolutely denied that Tammany Hall ever had power over the Police Department. He asserted that the Committee of Ten's, bills had been ignominiously treated by the Lexow committee. But they could be passed if the Senators having the interest of the people at heart voted for them. He should oppose the amendment because he did not believe the bill should be perfected and passed. The Lexow bills should be killed, as the people wished.

Senator O'Connor said the storm might as well be had now and be over. He thought the most important thing in a public man was the faculty of self-suppression. Republican Senators should be governed by their duty to their party and let Mayor Strong do as he pleases and be held responsible by the people. What the Mayor had done or may do should have no effect. Republican duty is to pass the bills, and the people will hold any one responsible who helps defeat them. Let the Mayor remove the two Republican Police Commissioners, if he will, but do not change these bills on that account. All law is the result of compromise, and so are these bills. If the bills are changed, he did not believe there would be any police legislation.

A vote was then called for on the Senator Stapleton amendments. They were voted down—yeas, 2, (Lamy and Stapleton;) nays, 25.

Senator Lexow asked to have the other bill laid aside.

Senator Stapleton said he hoped not.

Senator Raines moved to adjourn. It was voted down.

Senator Stapleton then called up the second police bill—the Reorganiztion bill—saying, "Let's settle this matter now." He offered an amendment, inserting a new section, giving the Mayor the casting vote to prevent a dead-lock in the board.

Senator Cantor protested that this destroyed the bi-partisan idea and would make the board partisan for election purposes. The amendment was also defeated by a vote of—yeas, 2, (Lamy and Stapleton;) nays, 26. The bill was then laid aside.

Both Lexow bills are now on the table ready for final passage at any moment, all efforts to amend having been voted down.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

Are simply perfection for an effective Home Medicine. They are purely vegetable, containing no calomel, mercury or other injurious ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe. Hood's Pills are also *tasteless*, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure BILIOUSNESS

After Dinner—Hood's Pills prevent distress.

Trilby's Foot

was perfect (perhaps yours is,) but even perfect feet get tired, and nothing takes out the tired aches like Pond's Extract.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5TH AV., NEW-YORK.

One of the attractive features of the Gorham Manufacturing Company's Easter display of Silver gifts for Spring Weddings is the special exhibit of Silver-and-Gold ware comprising all known products in Sterling Silver and many new objects of artistic design and substantial construction.

BROADWAY, NINETEENTH STREET.

TO ABOLISH THE CORONERS.

Provisions of the Bill Introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Stanchfield.

ALBANY, April 3.—The bill introduced by Assemblyman Stanchfield to-day to abolish the office of Coroner was prepared by ex-President Tracy Becker of the New-York State Bar Association, William H. Robertson, Vice President of the association, and John B. Stanchfield. These gentlemen were aided in drafting the measure by the Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society.

The bill abolishes the office of all Coroners in the State as soon as their terms expire. The duties, powers, and liabilities of such Coroners shall, in civil action and proceedings, except in the County of New-York, thereafter be vested in County Treasurers, who shall be entitled to receive the same fees and percentages as Coroners. In the County of New-York, when the terms of office of the Coroners of that county expire, the duties, powers, and liabilities of such Coroners shall be vested in the City Chamberlain of the City of New-York, who shall be entitled to receive the same fees and percentages for the performance of any duty as a Coroner.

When the terms of office of the present Coroners expire, the District Attorney of each county shall, by an instrument in writing, which shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk, appoint one physician duly licensed and registered, and of not less than three years' professional standing, for every 40,000 of population of the county, and, in counties having less than 40,000 inhabitants, he shall appoint one such physician. Such physician, when so appointed, shall be designated and known as the Medical-Legal Officer of such county, and each of said medical-legal officers shall hold his office during the pleasure of the District Attorney. In counties having more than one such medical-legal officer, the District Attorney of such county shall, by an instrument in writing, to be filed in the office of the County Clerk of such county, divide the county into districts, containing, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, and shall assign one medical-legal officer to duty in each of the districts.

It shall be the duty of every physician, and of every peace officer and of all other persons, to report immediately to the medical-legal officer of the district where the same occurs, every case of sudden, accidental, violent, or other death under suspicious circumstances within the district, and the facts and circumstances attending the same, and he shall investigate the same.

The Board of Supervisors in each of the counties in the State, except the County of New-York, and in that county the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, shall fix the compensation of the medical-legal officers of their county. Such compensation may be fixed as an annual salary or by stated fees for actual services rendered in each of said counties. In case the fee system is adopted, the fees for each examination when no autopsy or post-mortem examination is made shall be not less than $5 or more than $20, and where an autopsy or post-mortem examination is ordered by the District Attorney and made by such medical-legal officer, such fee shall not be less than $10 nor more than $30, to be paid upon the certificate of the District Attorney of such county, certifying that such services have been rendered by such medical-legal officer.

CUTTING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Finance Committee's Work on the Assembly Bills.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—The Senate Finance Committee has made several changes in the annual appropriation bill which has already passed the Assembly. The following items are decreased:

Miscellaneous reporter, $4,500; Attorney General's office, $2,000; Board of Claims, $3,000; Land Office, $1,000; public buildings, $10,000; Regents' office, $1,000; State Library, $2,900; Department of Agriculture, $4,000; Geneva Experiment Station, $5,000; National Guard, $2,000; Western House of Refuge, $5,000—a total of $40,400.

The following items were increased:

Governor's stable, $1,000; Attorney General's office, $500; Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, $500; Banking Department, $1,000; expenses of batteries, $15,000; Civil Service Commission, $5,300; Drawbridge tender, $500; Brockport Normal School, $3,000—a total of $26,800.

The committee further decided to reduce the appropriations of the Agricultural Department $5,000; Fish and Game Commission, $63,200; Forest Commission, $30,000, and the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, $17,500. The net reduction in appropriations made by the Finance Committee is $124,300. The Fish and Game and the Forest Commissions are to be consolidated, which accounts for the reduction in their appropriations. The reduction in the appropriation for the Board of Mediation and Arbitration is occasioned by the fact that the work of the board is to be reorganized in accordance with Senator Kilburn's bill, introduced to-day.

Senate Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, April 3.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following, referring to New-York City:

By Senator Sullivan—Empowering the New-York City Fire Commissioners to fix the salary of the officers of the uniformed force of the Fire Department. The Chief's salary shall not be more than $6,500, nor less than $6,000; the two Deputy Chiefs' salaries shall not be more than $5,000 nor less than $4,500 each; the salary of the Chiefs of Battalion shall not be more than $4,000 nor less than $3,500; the salary of the Captain or Foreman shall not be more than $3,000 nor less than $2,500, and the Assistant Foreman or Assistant Captain shall receive a salary of not more than $2,500 nor less than $2,000.

By Senator Wolf—Empowering the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York to convey certain property transferred to the society by the city.

SOUVENIRS OF BEECHER

These and Pictures at a Memorial Meeting in Brooklyn.

HONOR TO THE PREACHER'S MEMORY

Major Pond Tells of His Lecture Tours and How He Made $242,000—Mrs. Beecher Expresses Pleasure.

A Henry Ward Beecher Memorial meeting under the auspices of Plymouth League, was held in the lecture room and parlors of Plymouth Church, in Orange Street, Brooklyn, last night. The two large rooms were crowded, and many persons had to stand.

The meeting was one of the most successful ever held by the league, and the exercises were of a very pleasing character. Mrs. Beecher, who was present, said she enjoyed the many nice things said about her husband, especially the pleasing incidents related by Major Pond.

Around the lecture room and parlors were displayed thirty-four portraits, some of Mr. Beecher, and the others of men who were prominent in Plymouth Church. The picture that was the centre of attraction was an oil painting of the late divine, loaned by Mrs. S. V. White. It was on the platform, and was surrounded by palms, ferns, and flowers.

There were portraits of Lyman Beecher, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Halliday, John T. Howard, H. B. Claflin, Augustus Storrs, Marcus W. Robinson, Reuben W. Ropes, J. W. Hutchinson, Harry E. Morrell, Jacob B. Murray, Oliver A. Gager, Edwin A. Seccomb, Andrew Fitzgerald, T. C. Fanning, John Zundel, Lyman Beecher and family, Mr. Caldwell, and Edward E. Bowen.

The picture of Mr. Beecher showed him as a young man, the friend of slaves, as a public man, at home, as a grandfather, as a farmer, in his study at Peekskill, as a chaplain with his staff, and there was also a statuette of the great preacher.

In the church parlors were the souvenirs, which were viewed by the large assemblage. These souvenirs consisted of the Bible used by Mr. Beecher; plant, decoration used at silver wedding, 1872; presentation cane, vase from his mantel, Oliver Cromwell, (his favorite bronze; portrait tile, moonstone cameo with portrait, silver wedding scrap book, receipt for his first salary, 1847; report of first meeting Sunday school, 1847; specification building, Plymouth Church; church manual 1850; advertisement organization, 1847; great awakening, 1858; first sermon in Plymouth Church, notes of last sermon, (morning;) notes of last sermon, (evening;) first issue Christian Union; cameo pin with portrait, silver vase presented by Jews, first sermon as licentiate, 1837; original manuscript of "Norwood," original manuscript of "Life of Christ," unset stones, souvenirs of Fort Sumter.

These souvenirs were guarded by Gen. C. T. Christensen, F. C. Manvel, and H. W. B. Howard.

The historical memoranda of Mr. Beecher was published as follows:

First meeting of Original Members of Plymouth Church, May 9, 1847. H. W. Beecher preached May 16. Church organized June 15. Mr. Beecher called June 14. Accepted call August, and began his labors October 10, 1847. Made his famous trip to England, 1863. Silver wedding celebration was October 10, 1872. Mr. Beecher continued his labors with the church till his death March 8, 1887.

W. V. Tupper, the President of the league, and who was one of Mr. Beecher's intimate friends, said that he was a great humorist, and then told some of Mr. Beecher's favorite stories.

A poem written for the occasion by Rossiter W. Raymond was recited by Miss Jessie K. Watson.

Major J. B. Pond, who acted as Mr. Beecher's manager on his lecture tours from 1876 to 1887, told many entertaining stories in connection with Mr. Beecher's travels. He said that during the time he acted as Mr. Beecher's manager, Mr. Beecher received from his lectures $242,000. This, he said, was net, as Mr. Beecher always received a stipulated amount, and had nothing to do with the expenses.

T. Jacobson read a poem, and then the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, gave an interesting story of Mr. Beecher's life.

After the regular exercises the large assemblage spent considerable time viewing the pictures and souvenirs, and paying their respects to Mrs. Beecher. S. V. White, Thomas G. Shearman, and others of Mr. Beecher's friends, were prominent in the gathering, and they said that the services were the most pleasing that had been held since the death of Mr. Beecher.

"Rip Van Winkle" for the Players.

A grand treat is in store for the players of this city next week. Joseph Jefferson, who is to play "Rip Van Winkle" at the Harlem Opera House, has decided to give a professional matinée at that theatre next Thursday afternoon, to which all the actors and actresses then in New-York are to be invited. The venerable comedian, who stands at the head of his profession in this country, if not in the world, is the last of the great actors to recognize the value of these matinées to the younger members of his craft, and the opportunity which he will now give them to study his methods of stage work in the character with which his fame is most closely identified will be welcomed with grateful enthusiasm by every actor who attends the performance.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

BARGAINS IN INGRAIN.

THURSDAY.

On this day we offer a Fine Extra Super C. C. Ingrain Carpet at 37½ cents per yard.

This quality is unexcelled, and this offering leads all others made this season.

New vim, push, and know-how make better buying and better selling

All our carpets and rugs were secured when the mills were willing to work cheap on cheap free wool.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

(INCORPORATED.)

EDWARD B. HARPER, President.

Broadway and Duane Street.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 3, 1895.

TO OUR POLICY HOLDERS:

Gentlemen: A systematic, malicious attempt is being made to injure the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and its members. The management pronounces every assertion reflecting upon the soundness of the institution, its honesty of management, its fairness in the settlement of death claims—an intentional falsehood, and it challenges the men who are making the assault to come out from cover and take a manly, open position.

This is simply a renewal of the fight against the people's system of insurance. It is the last attempt to destroy life insurance conducted as a protest against the old-line monopoly system. Millions of money are ranked against the Mutual Reserve because it continues to sell life insurance at cost and will not down at the bidding of the men who handle the hundreds of millions of money that have been needlessly collected from the people under the pretense of giving them sound insurance.

What purports to be a transcript of the recently-issued report of the New-York Insurance Department has been widely circulated. This purported transcript is a falsehood, made up of a few criticisms of minor details taken from the report, interwoven with the exploded charges of a thoroughly irresponsible sheet, which has been yelping for months at the heels of the management. The charges made by this sheet are refuted by the report of Superintendent Pierce, yet with supreme impudence and mendacity these would-be assassins seek to substitute these charges for Mr. Pierce's findings.

It has been telegraphed abroad that a certain lawyer, whose name derives prominence only by association with the Mutual Reserve Fund, has applied for the appointment of a receiver. THE ASSERTION IS A LIE FROM BEGINNING TO END. NO SUCH APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. NO FACTS EXIST THAT WOULD SUSTAIN SUCH AN APPLICATION. The Association is ready to meet these falsifiers in court or elsewhere, where their real character can be revealed and their identity established.

The points in the finding of the New-York Department, which are of vital interest to members, are:

1. The financial condition.
2. The care of receipts and disbursements.
3. The selection of risks.
4. The payment of death claims.

On these points the report itself has testimony as follows:

1. The Association's statement at end of 1894 claimed gross assets to the amount of

$5,536,115.59.

The Department report places them at

$5,757,229.32.

The Association gave its liabilities at the end of 1894 as

$2,259,936.10.

The Department report places them at

$2,143,072.48.

The Association claimed a surplus at the end of 1894 of

$3,276,179.89.

The Department report places it at

$3,614,156.84.

2. Department Examiner Appleton says, on oath:

"The system of payment and retention of vouchers is such as to enable a perfect audit of disbursements.

"The cash receipts of the Association are carefully guarded and the audit of same is most thorough and complete."

Insurance Superintendent Pierce says:

"A perfect system of keeping the vouchers exists and the auditing of the receipts is most thorough and complete."

"This showing is most satisfactory and should be commended."

3. Medical Inspector and Examiner Fleming says:

"I am constrained to state that it is certainly the entitlement of this Association to record that well-merited praise is due the Medical Bureau for the admirable and efficient system under which it is managed."

Examiner Appleton says:

"This important department is conducted in a most commendable and satisfactory manner and every proper precaution is taken in the inspection of the risks assumed by the Association."

4. Examiner Appleton says, under oath:

"All vouchers belonging to death claims paid for the years 1893 and 1894 have been thoroughly examined and duly verified, and in every instance where the amount paid was less than the face of the certificate, all papers, &c., in connection with the claims have been considered for the purpose of determining whether unfair settlements have been made with beneficiaries. Each claim is strictly investigated by the proper officers, and every claim for the above years, on which a full payment has not been made, was of a character such as to make it the duty of the Association to compromise same."

"The total claims paid for 1893 and 1894 show but a very small percentage of compromised claims."

Insurance Superintendent Pierce says:

"All proper claims are paid in full."

Thus, as will be seen, THE MANAGEMENT IS SUSTAINED IN EVERY VITAL POINT BY THE OFFICIAL EXAMINATION. It receives with pleasure the suggestion of minor changes in detail, and will give them full weight, always, however, having in mind that the principles which have prevailed in the past have carried the Association, under President E. B. Harper, who still stands at the helm, to the proudest success that was ever attained by a life insurance organization.

To-day it is stronger, more progressive, more hopeful for the future than ever before in its history. It has the confidence of its members, the loyalty of its agents, and, strong in them, can well defy the petty assaults of men too selfish to regard the rights of one hundred thousand members, too cowardly to fight save under the cover of irresponsible persons.

By order of Board of Directors. C. W. CAMP, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS

Flushing and Babylon in Political Contrast—Prohibitionists to Regulate Islip Licenses.

BABYLON, L. I., April 3.—The Spring election in this town resulted in the Republicans carrying four out of the five offices voted for. James B. Cooper, (Dem.,) elected Justice of the Peace, is the only successful Democrat.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 3.—William Sutter, Justice of the Peace is the only Republican elected yesterday in this town. The Democrats carried every other office by comfortable majorities. The ticket elected was: Assessor—Richard H. Williams; Overseers of the Poor—F. Wurtz and William Maher; Excise Commissioner—F. Koch; Highway Commissioner—William L. Cornell; Town Trustees—William Connors, James A. McDonald, Charles W. Walters, John H. Taylor, and George W. Wilbers; Constables—Edward A. Slavin, Richard T. Hickman, John Kraemer, and William H. Allen; Town Auditors—William J. Raskin, Jr., and John Muhler.

The resolution appropriating $6,000 per year for the support of the Flushing Hospital was carried by a majority of 850.

ISLIP, L. I., April 3.—The Prohibitionists succeeded in electing Albert Payne, their candidate for Excise Commissioner, in this town. The remainder of the ticket is Republican.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 3.—The use of paster ballots delayed the counting of the vote here yesterday. The complete returns show the election of the following officers: George Carll, (Dem.,) Justice of the Peace; George P. Banks, (Rep.,) Commissioner of Highways; Henry Smith, (Rep.) Overseer of the Poor; Thomas Gildersleeve, (Rep.,) Collector of Taxes; Stephen Gould, (Dem.,) Assessor.

It is expected that it will require an official count to determine who is elected Excise Commissioner. It is very close, and Hiram Ackerly (Dem.) claims the office by a small majority.

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 3.—Three Republicans and one Democrat carried off the honors here at yesterday's election. They were: Walter Franklin, (Dem.,) Justice of the Peace; Robert Bausch, (Rep.,) Excise Commissioner; Elwood Valentine, (Rep.,) Collector; William H. Wood, (Rep.,) Constable.

FLATLANDS, L. I., April 3.—The Spring election resulted as follows: Justice of the Peace, L. Remsen Schenck, (Rep.;) Highway Commissioner, John Reid, (Shepardite;) Excise Commissioners, Webster Seaman, (Rep.,) and Theodore Helmsted, (Shepardite;) Assessor, William Cowenhoven, (Rep.;) Constable, Richard Van Houghton, (Rep.;) Pound Masters—First District, John Voorhis, (Rep.;) Second District, Edward Parker, (Rep.;) Third District, William Davis, (Rep.;) Sexton—First District, William Brown, (Rep.;) Second and Third Districts, John Van Houghton, (Rep.) This it a defeat of the ring.

Koetting Must Go to Prison.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision declaring that the law under which John B. Koetting, ex-cashier of the South Side Savings Bank, Milwaukee, was convicted, was constitutional, and Koetting must serve five years for receiving deposits after the bank was insolvent.

HOPES FOR LUCKENBACH'S SAFETY

He Was on the Steamboat City of Haverhill—Notice of His Death at the Maritime Exchange.

Notice was posted yesterday at the Maritime Exchange of the death of Frederick J. Luckenbach, who is supposed to have been lost when the steamboat City of Haverhill founded off Barnegat. The evidence of the boat's loss is that on Monday the pilothouse and the Captain's body were found, and that one of the small boats was seen at sea.

Mr. Luckenbach had fitted out the City of Haverhill for a Southern owner, who was to use her among the Florida Keys. She was a light draught stern-wheeler, and suited only for smooth or shallow water. The intention was to take her to Norfolk by sea, and to proceed to Florida by the inside route. Mr. Luckenbach decided to go with her. She sailed a week ago yesterday.

Mr. Luckenbach was twenty-seven years old, and the nephew of Lewis Luckenbach of 129 Broad Street, who said yesterday that the discovery of the small boat, right side up and dry, indicated that it must have been occupied. He thought it probable that his nephew and others may have used the boat, and let it go on meeting a rescuer. If this happened, word of it would come when the rescuer reached port, perhaps several days hence.

The young man had no regular business, but was trying to get a start

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Houses and Flats	
Apartments To Let	15	Wanted	15
Auction Sales	7	Instruction	7
Bankers' Cards	13	Legal Notices	16
Bicycles	6	Long Island City Property	15
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	15	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New-Jersey Property	15
City Flats To Let	15	New Publications	5
City Houses To Let	15	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Public Notices	14
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
Copartnership Notices	13	Real Estate For Sale	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Referees' Notices	10
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	10
Dividends	13	Special Notices	5
Dry Goods	7	Spring Resorts	7
Financial	13	Surrogate Notices	16
For Sale	7	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	16
Help Wanted	10	Winter Resorts	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	6		
Hotels	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Ma Cousine.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Gossip.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Ragan Lecture—Alaska.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11:00 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Rome. 8:00—Nancy & Co. and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Gantheny.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Pace That Kills.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Garry Owen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Milk White Flag.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Kinder der Excellenz.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée—Case of Rebellious Susan.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Colonels.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—3:30—University of Pennsylvania vs. New-Yorks.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 3d Av-16th St—Swiss Fair.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
Arrivals from Europe	7	2
At the Hotels	8	7
Business Troubles	13	3
Commercial	11	1
Courts	14	1
Financial	12	1
Fires in This City	2	7
Marine Intelligence	7	3
New State Corporations	15	5
Obituary Record	5	4
Post Office Notice	16	4
Railroad News	7	1
Real Estate	15	2
Social World	8	3
Telegraphic Brevities	2	6
Theatrical Gossip	8	5
United Service	13	7
Washington Weather Forecast	15	5

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Further Decline in Silver.
William Zeigler's Reported Drowning.
Mrs. Paran Stevens's Death.
Platt Men Send Out an Appeal.

Page 2
The Wonders of Electricity.

Page 3
The Police Bills Laid Aside.
A Beecher Memorial Meeting.
Long Island Town Elections.

Page 5
Cuban Insurgents Land.
Oscar Wilde as a Plaintiff.
To Provide Quick Entry for Steamers.
The Firing at the Ethelred.
The Lahn's Engines Disabled.
A Nicaragua Board Appointed.

Page 6
Report on the Canadian Pacific.
Cycle Track at Manhattan Beach

Page 7
Antitoxine Was Not Fatal.

Page 8
City Club's Annual Meeting.
The Murder Mystery Cleared Up.

Page 9
The Author of "America" Honored.
Col. Waring Has a Colored Foreman.
Pocket-picking a Study.
Ugly American Cities.
Recorder Goff's Grand Jury Charge.

Page 13
Controller Fitch Answers the Mayor.
Methodist Conferences in Session.
The Rev. Dr. Gunning's Divorce Suit.
The Penny Provident Fund.

Page 14
Could Not Agree Upon a Home.

Page 15
Mrs. Magee's Strong Maternal Love.

Page 16
Statues for the Parks.
Distribution of the Hospital Fund.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	29	33	3:30 P. M.	44	45
6 A. M.	28	32	6 P. M.	42	37
9 A. M.	31	34	9 P. M.	39	35
12 M.	39	41	12 P. M.	39	33

Average temperature yesterday.....36¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....36⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....44¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The information regarding the recent advance in the market price of silver, which we have published in considerable detail, and the views of gentlemen intimately connected with the business in various ways are extremely interesting, not merely because of the somewhat unexpected agitation in the market, but because they throw a good deal of light on the political phase of the general subject. There is not another commodity dealt in in the markets of the world as to which producers, dealers, and speculators are obliged to take into account considerations of possible or probable political action such as must be taken account of with regard to silver. The closest approach to an analogy in this way with silver is probably offered by sugar and by Stock Exchange securities connected with sugar. The bounties paid in European countries on sugar, and liable to change, and the effect of taxation by our own Congress when in session, give rise to disturbance and uncertainty of the same sort as that attending silver, but in a far less degree, and less complicated and incalculable.

It is generally agreed that much of the recent rise in the price of silver was due to speculation, and that this took advantage of, if it was not caused by, the Parliamentary discussion in England and Germany as to a monetary conference and the action taken by our own Congress. Now, we do not pretend to predict the strength of the upward rise in silver or to have any opinion as to whether the check to that rise will be followed by a fall or a rise. We leave that to men who stake their money on the accuracy of their judgment and who know that there are a good many elements in the problem besides the probability of a conference or the nature of its action. We simply desire to point out, while the current movement in silver attracts attention, that this intimate connection between politics and the market price of silver makes silver a most uncertain, inconvenient, and unsuitable commodity in which to measure other values, makes it, in other words, quite unfit for a standard of value, while it remains, under proper conditions, an entirely suitable medium for domestic exchanges. And we wish also to call attention to the fact that gold is not subject to the same kind or degree of disturbance, and that nothing which any Congress or Parliament is likely to do, or could do, would to any appreciable extent impair its stability of value or make it less useful as a measure of other values, or cause the traders of the world to refuse it in the settlement of international balances.

What is it that makes this difference? It is the simple fact that a gold coin, from whatever mint it is issued or wherever it may be offered within the wide field of modern commerce, is worth no less when it is melted than in its form as coin. In other words, it is desired and desirable in all parts of the world, not because it is legal tender, not because the law of any country or any number of countries, obliges the creditor to receive it in payment of a debt, but because of its own value, as everywhere and by everybody freely acknowledged. That value may change in time with greater or less, cheaper or more expensive, production, but whatever it is at any given time it is not determined by legislative act and cannot be changed by such act. And what the law cannot take away from gold it cannot confer on silver.

As has been pointed out very clearly in the interviews that we have published, the most serious shock to the market value of silver came from the withdrawal of an artificial, arbitrary political support, when the Sherman silver-purchasing law was repealed. Not only was the actual support withdrawn, but the hope was killed that still more radical legislation would ultimately give still greater support. But the change that came then must have come sooner or later, because such support would in the long run become an intolerable burden, which the strongest and richest people could not and would not allow forever to increase, but would finally throw off. Had it not been rejected in 1893, the shock, when the inevitable moment came, would have been greater and more disastrous, and would have involved not only the immediate silver interests, but those of the whole country. These facts are so controlling that while we have no advice to give to those who find their profit in the temporary fluctuations of the silver market, we venture to suggest that in the long run reliance on favorable political action, national or international, to advance or sustain the value of silver by making it a standard of other values will be a fatal mistake.

THE LEGISLATIVE "VETO" OF MAYORS.

There seems to be considerable confusion of mind at Albany and elsewhere over the "Mayor's veto" of special city bills, but the provisions of the Constitution on the subject are clear and explicit.

In the first place, after such a bill has been passed by both houses, a certified copy must be sent to the Mayor by "the house in which it originated," and not by the one which passed it last, unless that is the same in which it originated. "Within fifteen days thereafter the Mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent," not in any case to the other house, nor to the Governor, unless the session of the Legislature has terminated. Accepted, as well as unaccepted, bills must go back to the Legislature, and reach the Governor in the ordinary way.

If a bill is returned "without the acceptance of the city," or "within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor." This makes it plain that an unaccepted bill cannot become law unless it is passed again and approved by the Governor, and that if a bill does not come back within fifteen days after it is sent it must be treated as unaccepted. The Mayor's power is exhausted, with reference to any bill, fifteen days after it is sent to him, and it must then be treated as unaccepted, whatever he may do afterward.

If within fifteen days of sending a special city bill to the Mayor the Legislature adjourns for the session and the bill has not been returned, it must be returned to the Governor. Obviously, if it is returned "without the acceptance of the city" then, or is not returned within fifteen days of being sent, it cannot become a law, for it cannot "again be passed by both branches of the Legislature," and is not "subject to the action of the Governor." Therefore, if the Legislature desires a chance to act a second time on any bill sent to a Mayor for acceptance, it will be necessary to remain in session at least fifteen days after it is sent. These points seem to us to be quite clear from the wording of Article XII., Section 2, of the Constitution.

THE MULLIN BILL.

The Times has already announced its sympathy with the purpose of the Mullin bill, now pending at Albany, and also its lack of confidence in the efficiency of that measure for its purpose. The purpose is to put a stop to indecent exhibitions on the stage or elsewhere in public. The offense is more rife and flagrant than it has ever been before within the memory of living Americans. But it is not for the want of law to put a stop to it that it prevails. It is for want of enforcement of the law that exists. The Penal Code already contains a sufficiently explicit and sufficiently specific description of the offense, which it denounces as a misdemeanor. It does not go into particulars, like the Mullin bill, and herein the Penal Code is wiser than the Mullin bill. The Penal Code comprehends all exhibitions that are indecent in their motive or in their effect, and leaves it to a jury to determine of any particular exhibition whether it is amenable to the law. The Mullin bill undertakes to specify, and thereby, as anybody who reads it may see, it leaves it in the power of any "prurient prude" who may choose to set the law in motion to prohibit exhibitions which may be entirely unobjectionable to reasonable persons, and even, to such persons, beautiful and elevating.

This will not do at all. The question of intent and the question of effect are the vital questions in such matters, and every case must be judged by itself. The Penal Code leaves the adjudication to a jury. The Mullin bill undertakes to adjudicate the question beforehand, and in the prosecution of its purpose makes provisions that would make liable to prosecution every woman who goes to a ball or to an opera box in the toilet proper to those occasions.

Mr. Anthony Comstock has appeared at Albany to advocate this measure. That is not only not a recommendation to the measure—it is a positive objection to it. Mr. Anthony Comstock is precisely the sort of person who cannot be intrusted with the enforcement of any laws of which the enforcement involves judgment and discretion. He has made the most preposterous use of the power that he has possessed under the existing law. It would be monstrous to enlarge his powers. There has been a general disposition, whenever he made an obvious ass of himself, to excuse his absurdity on account of the assumed goodness of his motives. This assumption might have held good when he was merely engaged in suppressing "Tom Jones." It cannot hold good in view of his action, upon which The Times has already commented, in going up to Harlem to take one side of a Baptist controversy on the pretext of pursuing obscene literature. For a long time he has failed to command public confidence in his discretion. The Mullin bill should be rejected, and probably we may as well fall back upon the sound and general provisions of the Penal Code against indecent exhibitions to protect the community against any new devices in the way of indecency.

MEXICO'S VICTORY.

Guatemala has decided to grant all the demands of Mexico in regard to her disputed provinces rather than enter upon a hopeless war with a nation of vastly greater strength than herself. This can hardly be called a triumph of peace, and yet both nations are to be congratulated, the one, faintly, on its success in attaining without bloodshed the ends upon which she was determined, and the other, warmly, on her wisdom in yielding to necessity with whatever degree of grace the circumstances made possible.

The sympathies of disinterested nations will doubtless go to Guatemala. She has pleaded in vain to have the case submitted to arbitration, and now loses territory and money, not because she was in the wrong, but because she is weak. There is no need to decide the merits of the case; such decision has for the present been made impossible by Mexico. Her claims may have been just or they may not. The present settlement of them has absolutely nothing to do with that question. Guatemala yielded to threats, not arguments; no principle of right or justice has received vindication, and the seeds of future discord are thickly sown.

Again are the beauties and the reasonableness of arbitration illustrated—by the absence of those qualities in its opposite. In this event there is to be found good reason for again insisting that civilized nations can attain from arbitration and diplomacy vastly more than from war. Trials of strength settle nothing as to the justice of any claim; mutual agreement, or, that failing, adjudication by the representatives of disinterested nations, can be safely trusted to settle, definitely and justly, every question likely to arise between neighbors who with sincerity limit their ambitions by the principles of common honesty and good sense.

During the Pan-American Congress, Mexico hesitated to sign the agreement to submit to arbitration any troubles that might arise between the several Western peoples. Problems involving national honor and dignity, her delegates declared, must be excepted and left for determination to the parties at issue. As every international dispute involves such problems, to limit the field of arbitration to matters that do not raise them makes arbitration an empty farce, and deprives it of any opportunity to prove its utility.

Since that time, reasons for regretting Mexico's refusal to sign the agreement have been frequent, both in the shape of needless wars and in that of successful appeals to the better remedy. It has come to be almost recognized that a claim with no better defense than armies is an unjust claim, and that to refuse the intervention of arbitrators is a confession of wrongdoing, either committed or meditated.

Boundary lines are more likely to endure if determined with transit instruments in the hands of engineers than if the task is accomplished by rifles in the hands of soldiers; the ownership of a province is properly vested in the stronger of two nations no more than that of a pocketbook in the more muscular of two men.

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.

A somewhat absurd measure about naphtha launches pends in the Legislature. It requires anybody who operates a naphtha launch or an electric launch to take out a license as an engineer.

Now, everybody knows that the main uses of the launch are to serve as a tender to a yacht or as an adjunct to a country place. The man who runs the launch is commonly a humble sailorman, at $15 a month, who could not pass an engineer's examination, or any other, except perhaps in composing a Mathew Walker. Sometimes he is a gardener, or a man of all work, who could not pass an examination in anything.

If any owner of launches proposed to carry passengers for hire, it might plausibly be required of him to take out licenses for the men who run his launches. But when he intrusts to the launches only the lives of his family and his guests, the exaction is absurd.

What could possibly have put it into the head of Assemblyman Gleason to introduce this ridiculous measure? There is no money in it. There is no popularity in it. There is nothing in it.

THE REPUBLICAN APPEAL.

From the last great mass meeting in this city, representing the cause of municipal reform on non-partisan lines, an appeal went forth to the people of the State for support of that cause through influence upon the Legislature. It was not addressed to Republicans or to Democrats, but to the citizens of the State. It has been followed by an appeal addressed especially to Republican voters of the State and signed by eighteen of the most conspicuous members of the party in this city. It asks for petitions to Republican members of the Legislature from their own constituents, requesting them to support the "reform measures" relating to the reorganization of the police courts, the Police Department, and the school system of the city, and it is put avowedly upon the ground of party interest.

Such an appeal may properly come from sagacious party men, and supporters of the cause of municipal reform who are not of their party will welcome any aid that it may bring, even though the Republicans of the State benefit by it, for just now they regard the measures at stake as of more importance than anything else yet in sight. It will not weaken the effect of this appeal to discount somewhat the credit which its signers take to the Republican Party for what happened at the last election. They calculate that there was practically a change of 57,851 votes last year in the Mayoralty election, as compared with those of previous years, and since 30,000 of these went to Morton as well as to Strong, they claim that "the Republican Party of the State has gained 30,000 Republican voters on State issues in the City of New-York." There was really no such party gain as that. Under our system of voting a single ballot out of several supplied at the polls, many who cared more about the election of the reform Mayor than about any "State issues" used the Republican ballot on account of the municipal ticket only, and many Democrats who had no notion of changing their party voted for Morton to emphasize their objection to their own party nomination for Governor.

The signers of the appeal also claim that this "immense body of voters came into the Republican Party of the State of New-York on local issues," and that they came because they believed that party "could and would do more toward the upbuilding of a Municipal Government founded on non-partisanship and honesty than any other." It can hardly be said that they "came into the Republican Party" at all. They voted with it, in the hope, rather than the belief, that through legislative action it would help the cause of non-partisan municipal administration, but their first thought was to overthrow the existing administration, and they believed that at all events their best chance for the legislation sought would be through the Republicans at Albany. To support this belief they had the pledge of the local party organization.

Now "this immense body of voters" is practically an independent body, fully prepared to sacrifice any party that refuses to support the cause of reform in municipal government. If it went "into the Republican Party of the State" last Fall in the hope of accomplishing the object it held to be most important, it is just as likely to go out of it next Fall if that hope is disappointed. This consideration makes the argument of the eminent Republicans who sent out the appeal in the interest of their party all the stronger. The men who turn the scale in elections in this State are not held by party ties, but are actuated by personal convictions, and they cast their votes with reference to practical objects which they seek to attain. The 58,000 or so who changed their vote last November for a purpose will change it back if that purpose fails, and they will have sympathizers all over the State who believe in the right of local self-government. They gave the Republican Party an issue and an opportunity. If it fails to meet the occasion they will have no use for it.

POLITICS AND POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

We give in our columns this morning a brief and very clear statement by Mr. C. W. Watson of the necessary effect of the Lexow Police bill on the selection of policemen. It would violate the spirit of the Constitution, overthrow the actual law, confirm the favoritism and corruption already existing, and make of the police force a more dangerous and offensive political machine than it now is. Mr. Lexow and his supporters do not invite these consequences through error. They do it knowingly and of purpose. The Senator knows, and Mr. O'Connor knows also, as the fruit of their several investigations, that the corruption and lawlessness of the police force are the direct effect of the control of politicians over it. They seek to perpetuate that control, only taking it into the hands of their own party. They seek to do this by turning over to the officers of the Police Department the entire system of examination and selection. If their plan is carried out, the purpose of the people in last Fall's election to banish politics from the City Government, and particularly from the police force, will be baffled.

The whole process of testing the fitness of applicants for police appointment must be put in the hands of an independent body, and no better body than the Civil Service Commission could be obtained. The examinations must be absolutely free and open to all applicants complying with the common requirements as to age and repute. Being thus open, and conducted with the fairness and thoroughness that the commission secures in other examinations, it is perfectly certain that the men from whom probationary appointments are finally made will be the very best of all who apply, and practically the best to be had in the city. To put the examinations in the hands of the Police Commissioners, or under their control, direct or indirect, is, as we have often pointed out, simply a sure method of continuing all the gross abuses from which the city has so long suffered. Messrs. Lexow and O'Connor are just as well aware of this as we are. It is because of it that they are pushing the Lexow Police bill. Mr. Watson is quite justified in saying that it is this peculiarly rich and rotten part of the spoils system, much more than the bi-partisan principle, that they are after.

Controller Fitch has made it necessary for the Mayor to issue another message. The Mayor accused the administration preceding his own of "financial jugglery" in deferring the issue of authorized bonds in order to keep down the figures of the debt. Mr. Fitch makes it plain that the issue of bonds was not improperly deferred. It is never customary to issue bonds until the money they yield is needed to pay for something. And when he declares that at the expiration of Mayor Strong's term of office there will almost certainly remain an amount of unissued but authorized bonds at least as large as that of which the Mayor now complains, he makes it clear that the inference of the message published yesterday is not well sustained. There has been abundant "juggling" with valuations and assessments, as we have often pointed out. But the Mayor has made an unfortunate choice of an illustration.

Vast possibilities open before him who ponders upon the suit brought at Los Angeles by Miss Tesea L. Kelso against the Rev. J. C. Campbell, claiming damages because he had slandered her while making a prayer in his own church, before his own congregation, and while engaged in the performance of his regular clerical duties. Whether the clergyman had simply referred to miserable sinners in general, or to Miss Kelso in particular, is not stated. The grounds for action, on ultimate analysis, would seem to be as good in one case as in the other. The court held that the communication was not privileged. So the matter rests at present, but so grave are the questions which surge about it that an appeal will doubtless be taken.

New forms of humor are daily developed by the Spanish authorities in their dispatches about the war in Cuba. The rebel leaders at Manzanillo, it seems, are demoralized; they want to surrender, and have sent in petitions for clemency. The royal commander, however, doubts the sincerity of these offers, and asks the home Government what he ought to do in the matter. This is certainly a remarkable condition of affairs. One would suppose that if the demoralization were real, the petitions would of necessity be sincere. Even a native Cuban, if hopeless, wants to save his head. One thing or the other is true—either the insurgents expect to succeed, in which case they are not asking mercy from Col. Santocildes, or anybody like him, or else they are discouraged, and would like to make the best terms possible. These two feelings cannot exist at the same time in the same mind, and the Madrid officials doubtless know it.

Woman suffrage advocates are not likely to point with much pride to the result of Bridgeport's election, held this week, which was the election of A. P. A. School Commissioners by the ballots of women intensely hostile to that organization. A nicely-laid political scheme went all to pieces, simply because the feminine voters failed to understand it, and the men whom, very properly, they earnestly desired to defeat, were victorious over the men whose success they as earnestly wished to make sure. This is a most lamentable event. It doesn't prove much, to be sure, except as to these particular Bridgeport women, but it will be, none the less, a handy argument, and a moderately effective one in many cases, with which to answer appeals for an extension of existing suffrage privileges.

FRYE WOULD SEIZE EVERYTHING

The Maine Senator, if He Had the Power, Would Appropriate Cuba and Canada and Reach Out for More.

LEWISTON, Me., April 3.—A Lewiston paper prints to-night an interview with Senator Frye on foreign relations. The Senator closes as follows:

"I would not submit to any insult, to any aggressions on our rights, to any violation of the Monroe doctrine, to any interference with Hawaii or Samoa, so far as our interests are concerned, or with our project of constructing the Nicaragua Canal.

"I would annex the Hawaiian Islands at once, improve and fortify Pearl Harbor, and lay a cable from there to the Pacific coast. I would maintain our coaling station in Pago Pago against the world. I would reach out to take whatever in our opinion was, or might be, necessary to our future commercial supremacy, being careful not to violate the laws of nations, and able to justify our conduct. If Spain, by her actions at any time, justified us in so doing, I would seize and hold Cuba against the world. This island has been nothing but a sponge to be squeezed by Spain, utterly regardless of the interests of the people living there. Annexed to our country, it would soon become a paradise. As the residents are entirely fit for American citizenship, I regard the acquisition of Cuba as imperatively demanded, commercially and politically. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State in 1823, said: 'It seems scarcely possible to resist the conviction that the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.'

"I would accept Canada as soon as she was ready to come to us, and I would not offer her inducements to stay away, as this last Democratic Congress did. It made her a present of $1,000,000 annually as a bonus to remain under the protection of Great Britain, to nag, insult, and abuse us. Even if England forced us into another declaration of war, I would promptly seize Canada and make her forever a part of this Republic."

SIGNS OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY

Prominent Men in Different Cities Predict that the Conditions Will Continue to Improve in All Lines.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The Manufacturers' Record will publish in this week's number letters from representative business men in all parts of the country on the prospects for general business improvement. Among the number quoted are C. P. Huntington, John H. Inman, and Abram S. Hewitt of New-York; M. E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, Edward Atkinson of Boston, and Thomas Booth of St. Louis.

The majority of views, while of a conservative tone, are to the effect that business from this time on will gradually but steadily improve. The iron and steel manufacturers and merchants report a decided increase in the demand for their products; traffic has increased on railroad lines, and the bankers state that investors are showing more confidence in different sections, especially the South.

Thomas Booth, President of the Merchants' Exchange or St. Louis, which represents the business sentiment of the Mississippi Valley, states that "the improvement which started the first month of the year has become emphasized."

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad declares that "inland commerce will improve from now on."

Lecture Before the Architects.

After a dinner at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, members of the Architectural League of New-York were addressed last night by G. Ashdown Audsley, whose subject was "Notes on the Polychromatic Decoration of Churches."

Charles R. Lamb, Vice President of the league, presided, in the absence of President George B. Post, who had gone to Albany, in the interest of the bill to license architects, with Treasurer Warren L. Briggs and Secretary Charles I. Berg.

Members and their guests present were Russell Sturgis, John De Witt Warner, M. A. Audsley, T. H. Gow, W. H. Mersereau, Horace Moran, Herman Behlen, G. M. Huss, J. W. Fosdick, J. M. Fitzpatrick, W. H. McCabe, W. G. Beatty, Charles A. Gifford, C. A. Rich, A. R McKim, John Lowber, Max W. Tchorech, W. H. Beers, V. C. Griffith, E. L. Young, A. B. Stannard, E. K. Rossiter, A. F. D'Oench, E. H. Bell, Augustus Howe, S. P. Avery, S. P. Avery, Jr., F. S. Lamb, E. B. Renwick, E. H. Kendall, and W. B. Tuthill.

City Gold Bonds Sold.

Controller Fitch yesterday afternoon opened bids for $1,534,371 gold bonds, consolidated stock of the City of New-York. The bonds bear 3 per cent. per annum interest. They are for the payment of the awards, costs, charges, and expenses of acquiring Mulberry Bend Park.

Mrs. Anna K. Birdsall bid one-half of 1 per cent. above par for $5,000, and was allotted that amount. The only other bidders were a syndicate composed of Blake Brothers, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Harvey Fisk & Son. The syndicate bid for the entire issue at 0.17 above par, and was allotted all except the $5,000 Mrs. Birdsall got.

Commission Men Score a Point.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The elevator men were given a stunning blow to-day in their fight against the commission men of the Board of Trade by an opinion from Attorney General Moloney as to the jurisdiction of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to hear complaints and revoke licenses. The opinion fully sustains the jurisdiction of the board. It is held that the revoking power conferred by the Legislature in 1871 was in no way antagonistic to the power conferred by a subsequent act upon the Circuit Court.

Saw the Battle of Waterloo.

From The London World.

Among the many nonogenarians who died last week was Marie Françoise Roch, born at Ways, in Belgium, in June, 1803. As a girl of twelve she witnessed the greater part of the battle of Waterloo, in which her sister was accidentally killed. Marie Roch, whose memory remained unimpaired to the last, fell a victim to influenza in the historic house known as La Belle Alliance, where the word "Estaminet" has been cut in the centre of the inscription commemorating the meeting at its door of Wellington and Blucher at the termination of the fighting.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN

Charles Warren Lippitt Elected Governor by a Good Majority—A Small Democratic Vote Cast.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The State election to-day resulted in a victory for the Republicans. Charles Warren Lippitt was elected Governor; Edwin R. Allen, Lieutenant Governor; Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State; Edwin C. Dubois, Attorney General, and Samuel Clark, Treasurer.

The election returns received thus far indicate that the vote has been small as compared with last year, and that the Republican majority is larger than that of last year. The Democratic vote was small in almost all parts of the State. In several towns the Democrats lost about 40 per cent. of their usual vote.

The Democrats, however, will retain at least their present representation of five in the Legislature.

In two or three towns there was some interest owing to contests on local issues, but apathy was shown in most instances. East Providence and Pawtucket voted license after a hard fight, and Coventry, for the first time in its history, voted for license.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 3.—Woonsocket's vote at the State election to-day: Governor—Lippitt, (Rep.,) 1,475; Littlefield, (Dem.,) 1,149; Quimby, (Proh.,) 80. Lippitt's plurality, 326, or 151 more than the plurality received by Brown (Rep.) last year.

The Republicans of this city re-elected their Assemblymen.

WHY CHICAGO DID IT.

Mayor-Elect Swift Says There Is a Demand for Reform.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Mayor-elect Swift said to-day, in the course of an interview as to his plans and policy and his opinion of the Republican sweep: "This election was the awakening of the people and their emphatic demand for better municipal government, and a businesslike administration of public affairs. My outside estimate as to the Republican majority was only half what it is. National questions were not considered by the electors in the campaign.

"The first work to be done by me as Mayor will be to rehabilitate the city, financially and physically. It will require great care and the aid of an experienced business man as Controller to carry on public affairs without endangering the city's credit. The people indicated by the big majority that they want the incompetent and corrupt City Hall gang retired from the public service, and I shall try to do it. The present Civil Service Commission for the police force will be retired, because the adoption of the new civil service law makes a commission of that kind unnecessary. The Fire Department and Chief Marshal Swenk will not be touched. I have not selected my Cabinet yet."

Mr. Swift will probably be inaugurated a week from next Monday.

LONDON, April 3.—The Daily News will publish a leader to-morrow explaining the Chicago City election. It will say:

"This clean sweeping of the most corrupt government in the world is ascribable to John Burns's plain speaking and Mr. Stead's appeals, which touched patriotic pride or stirred the public conscience."

DEMOCRATS WIN IN WISCONSIN.

Their Candidate for Supreme Court Justice Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Justice John B. Winslow (Dem.) is re-elected to the Supreme bench. Returns received up to midnight point to that conclusion. Sixty out of sixty-eight counties give Winslow 6,160 majority, with some Democratic strongholds yet to hear from.

TO CONSIDER THE CURRENCY QUESTION

Illinois Democratic Committee Will Meet To-day in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3.—In political circles much interest is felt in the object of the call for the special meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which will be held here to-morrow. It is the general opinion among prominent Democrats that provision will be made by resolution for a State Convention within the next sixty days to pass upon the monetary question.

If the convention decides in favor of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, it is the expressed determination of the leaders of the party in Illinois to promulgate the decision in a platform and to appeal to all who favor such views to work and vote for free silver coinage in the campaign of 1896.

A large majority of the State Committeemen favor the calling of a convention. The idea is to make an Illinois platform the keynote for other State Conventions to be held west of the Alleghanies.

MINISTER TERRELL IN DANGER

A Fugitive from the Police Tries to Stab Him with a Knife.

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"A man named Hassan, whom the police were pursuing across Taxim Square, in Pera, at about 6 o'clock this afternoon, turned on his pursuers and fired several shots from his revolver.

"United States Minister Terrell, who, attended by his cavass, was passing in a carriage, alighted and seized the fugitive, who tried to stab him with a knife. The cavass prevented him, and assisted in holding him until the police came."

Miss Cottlow's Piano Recital.

Miss Augusta Cottlow, a young pupil of Carl Wolfsohn, gave a piano recital last night at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall in the presence of an audience of friends and admirers. It is not long since Miss Cottlow was posing as a juvenile prodigy, but although she no longer makes a feature of her juvenility, she is still too young in years and in artistic development to ask for critical consideration from a music-loving public. Her programme last evening was such a one as a mature pianist would approach with serious thought. It consisted of Bach's "Chromatic Fantasie and Fugue," Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, Chopin's ballade in A flat, nocturne in D flat, and andante spianato and polonaise, an "Arabesque" and a "Novelette" by Schumann, Raff's "La Fileuse," and a tarantelle by Moszkowski.

There can be no doubt that the girl possesses musical gifts, but they are still in an embryonic state. Her teacher has done his work faithfully, so that her tone is pure and unforced, and her technics smooth. But he could not teach her to comprehend Bach or to feel Beethoven. It is seldom that a New-York audience has heard the first two numbers on her programme played with such dull glibness, with so much misunderstanding, and—in the case of the sonata—with so little fidelity to the plain musical outline of the text. Of course the girl was applauded, for there is nothing so easy to get as applause; but her work made the judicious grieve. She ought to spend several years in study before appearing in public again. Mr. George W. Ferguson, baritone, sang several songs to assist the pianist.

Prof. John Fiske's Lectures.

It was incorrectly announced in The New-York Times yesterday that Prof. John Fiske would begin his series of lectures on "Lessons of Evolution in Relation to Man," in the Berkeley Lyceum last evening. The first lecture, on "The Method of Evolution," will be given Satur

INSURGENT LEADERS LAND

Maceo and Combret Among Twenty-two Men Arrive at Duaba.

THEY KILLED THEIR BOAT CAPTAIN

An Almost Bloodless Skirmish with Spanish Troops Ensued and Now They Are Hiding in the Mountains.

HAVANA, April 3.—The Governor of Santiago Province reports that the gunboat Yndia, while cruising along the coast, came upon a foreign fishing smack, stranded on the beach at Dunba, a short distance west of Baracoa.

The Captain of the smack was dead. Two sailors who were captured and taken aboard the Yndia reported that they had landed twenty-two insurgents.

There had been trouble, they said, between the insurgents and the Captain, because he had refused to land them at the point designated by them. When the Captain refused to yield to their threats they killed him and threw his body overboard.

After landing, the insurgents met a small column of Spanish troops. The skirmish was almost bloodless. The insurgents were put to flight, without having lost a man killed or wounded. One of them was captured in hiding, an hour after the skirmish, but the rest are in the mountains. The prisoner would give little information.

He is said to have admitted, however, that Maceo and Combret, the insurgent leaders, are with the fugitive band. Several companies of troops are pursuing the twenty-one men, but had not got within shooting distance of them at the time of the Governor's dispatch. Apart from these events, the district around Baracoa is quiet.

Col. Salcedo, who is in charge of the military operations round Holguin, reports that he attacked and dispersed a party of insurgents at Martillo, near San Andres. The arrival of reinforcements for the regular troops in Santiago has restored confidence throughout the province.

REBEL MOVEMENTS WATCHED.

Maceo, Crombet, and Milanes Suspected by Cuban Sympathizers.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Some curiosity is expressed here as to the movements of Maceo, Crombet, and Milanes, who sailed from Port Limon, Costa Rica, on the Atlas steamer Adirondack a week ago. All three were prominently connected with the Cuban revolution of twenty years ago. Associated with them was Maximo Gomez.

It was openly charged at the time by Cuban sympathizers that the entire quartet were bribed by Spain to sell out their followers, and that they did so, each receiving a handsome sum for his desertion of the Cuban cause, which immediately collapsed.

The precise sum paid was never stated, but it is said that $50,000 was given to Gomez, who at once left the island for San Domingo. The remaining three scattered to various States in Central and South America.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 3.—The clearance clerk and other Custom House officials have received special orders to exercise extra vigilance and report any vessel attempting to leave this port with any quantity of arms or ammunition aboard. The orders are the outcome of rumors that some of the numerous sailing craft constantly loading coal here for Cuban and West India ports might take out arms and ammunition under their cargoes for the use of the revolutionists in Cuba.

THE FIRING AT THE ETHELRED.

An American Ship Flying an English Flag Because Built Abroad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 3.—The British steamship Ethelred, from Boston, has arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica. Capt. Hopkins, who commands her, says that when she was off Cape Maysi a Spanish gunboat bore down upon her.

He hoisted the British flag and the gunboat fired a shot across the Ethelred's bows. He hove to, and the gunboat steamed around without exchanging signals. She then steamed away, and the Ethelred proceeded on her voyage.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Commissioner Chamberlain of the Treasury Bureau of Navigation says that the Ethelred is practically an American vessel, though she flies the British ensign. She is engaged in the fruit trade, and plies between Boston and Cuban ports.

The vessel was built in England, but is owned in Boston. As the vessel was built abroad, by our laws she could not sail under the American flag, though owned here. No report of the incident has been received either at the State Department or by the Spanish Legation.

SPANISH TROOPS ILL IN CUBA.

Rebels Have Won a Battle, but Martinez Campos Is Much Feared.

TAMPA, April 3.—Nearly one-third of all the soldiers imported from Spain in Cuba have been sick and many of them have died. They are unacclimated, and, as food is scarce, they have eaten greedily of green fruits. The result has been disastrous and demoralizing. It is reported here that a company of regulars deserted the army and joined the insurgents near Puerto Principe.

The Masso brothers, commanding the insurgents at Holguin, are reported to have gained a signal victory March 29, defeating the Spanish, killing 26, wounding 132, and capturing 12. This story is discredited by officials here, but at insurgent headquarters, visited under cover last night, it was said to be absolutely true.

Captain General Emilio Callejas returns to Spain as soon as Martinez Campos arrives, which will be in the middle of the present month. The new Captain General of the island will make a march directly to the strongholds of the enemy, burning and destroying the property of all those supposed to be disloyal to Spain.

Havana had sixty-six new cases of yellow fever yesterday. Of these, the majority were Spanish soldiers. All Americans are leaving Cuba, fearing the fever, and all Cubans who know the new Captain General will be in the United States before his arrival.

NICARAGUA BOARD APPOINTED.

Major Ludlow, Commander Endicott, and Alfred Noble to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President has selected under a provision of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill the following persons as a board to investigate and report upon the feasibility, permanance, and expense of the Nicaragua Canal, on the route proposed by the construction company: From the army, Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; from the navy, Commander M. T. Endicott, Civil Engineer; from civil life, Alfred Noble of Chicago, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Major Ludlow was born in New-York, and appointed to the army from that State as a First Lieutenant of Engineers in June, 1864. Little more than a month later he was brevetted a Captain for gallant service in the defense of Altoona Pass, and before the end of the year he was brevetted a Major for gallant service in the Georgia campaign. In March, 1865, he received another brevet for gallantry in the Carolinas, and was made Major in 1882.

Major Ludlow served as the engineer member of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. He is at present lighthouse inspector for the Detroit lighthouse district. A few years ago he got into difficulty with the lighthouse board over a question as to the advisability of placing certain lights in the St. Mary's River, and a court of inquiry to determine whether Major Ludlow should be tried by court-martial resulted. The board was vindicated on the question of discipline, but Major Ludlow was not court-martialed.

Mr. Endicott, whose rank of Commander is relative and not actual, was appointed a civil engineer in the navy from New-Jersey in July, 1874. He stands second on the list of civil engineers.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Alfred Noble has been a resident of Chicago for the last four years. He was born in Livonia, Mich., in 1844, and served as a private in the civil war with the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. From 1865 to 1867 he was a clerk in the War Department at Washington. In 1870 he entered the University of Michigan. He remained there three years, and was graduated as a civil engineer. He was employed as a Government engineer on the "Soo" Canal, and has been since engaged in important engineering work in several States.

COL. MONTEIL'S EXPEDITION.

A Report That His Column Is in Peril Is Officially Denied.

PARIS, April 3.—The statement made in a dispatch from Saint-Louis, Senegal, to Le Rappel, that the African chief Samory has captured Kong, and that Col. Monteil's column is in a critical position, is denied by the Minister of the Colonies.

Periodically Col. Monteil has been captured or his expedition is in peril. It is always a rumor to be denied. Col. Monteil is to the African tribes the most dangerous of African travelers, because he is the least truculent. He went from Saint-Louis, in Senegal, to Ségon with an escort of ten men only, from Saint-Louis to Tripoli, by the Tchad Lake, with a smaller number of men. He made no enemies, but firm friends.

FRANCE'S NAVY INCREASING.

Two Ironclads Are to be Launched This Year and Six Next Year.

PARIS, April 3.—Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, spoke at some length today during the debate on the naval estimates in the Chamber of Deputies.

He said that two ironclads would be launched this year and six in 1896, including three of more than 10,000 tons. The number of first-class cruisers would be increased soon.

The Government did not think of reducing armaments in any way. The people must be prepared for fresh sacrifices. Soon the North Sea and Baltic Canal would be opened, and France would be compelled to maintain on the northern coasts a fleet equal to the one in the Mediterranean.

GERMANY'S LATEST IRON-CLAD.

Named Aegir After the Ocean God of Old Norse Mythology.

KIEL, April 3.—The new German ironclad, which until to-day was designated simply by the letter T, was this morning christened Aegir, with great pomp and ceremony, by Emperor William. There were anchored in the harbor eight iron-clads, four training ships, and two cruisers, all dressed with flags and bunting, and the town itself was profusely decorated. In christening the new ship, the Emperor said: "This ship shall remind us always of the dark, prehistoric times when the powerful god Aegir was feared and worshipped by all of our Germanic seafaring ancestors and of their might upon the sea."

ITALY'S FREQUENT EARTHQUAKES.

Heavy Rains Accompany Fatal Shocks at Tredizio and Elsewhere.

ROME, April 3.—Tuscany has been shaken by earthquakes several times this week. At Tredizio a dozen houses collapsed. Seven dead bodies have been removed from the ruins, and eight persons are missing.

At Montepulciano, in Central Italy, roofs were shaken down, and three buildings were wrecked. Two persons were killed, and ten or twelve were injured.

The earthquakes have been accompanied by heavy rains. The Government has sent a geologist to visit the places where the shocks were most violent.

GULLY FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Ministers Have Decided to Support Him Against Ridley.

LONDON, April 3.—The Morning Post is informed from an authoritative source that William Gully, Liberal M. P. for Carlisle, will be nominated for the Speakership of the House of Commons April 10, with the approval of the Government.

If he should not get a majority, the Unionists will propose the name of the Conservative, Sir Matthew Ridley, Lord Tweedmouth's brother-in-law.

The Daily News learns that the Ministers decided at to-day's meeting to support Mr. Gully.

THE LAHN'S ENGINES DISABLED.

Passed by the Paris, the Steamer Reports All Well on Board.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—The American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York March 27, which arrived here to-night, reports that she passed, March 30, the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, whose engines were disabled.

The Lahn reported all well on board. She sailed from New-York March 26 for Bremen.

Duke of Aosta and Princess Helene.

NAPLES, April 3.—The Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa are among the royal Princes who will represent the house of Savoy at the Duke of Aosta's marriage with the Princess Hélène of Orleans. A committee of women in Rome is taking subscriptions for a wedding present, which will be given in behalf of the women of Italy.

Mirbach Motion in Special Committee.

BERLIN, April 3.—In the upper house of the Landtag to-dav Baron von Munteuffel moved to refer to a special committee Count von Mirbach's proposal to accelerate a settlement of the currency situation by means of an international agreement. The motion was carried without debate.

Bismarck's Reply to Kaiser Wilhelm.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 3.—In reply to the telegram of congratulation received by Prince Bismarck from the Emperor on his birthday, the ex-Chancellor said: "I place at your Majesty's feet, with the deepest reverence, my humblest thanks for your gracious birthday congratulations."

Free Duty Withdrawal in England.

LONDON, April 3.—The Foreign Office announces that the recent order withdrawing codfish and other similar products from the privilege of free duty applies to all countries, including Cuba and Costa Rica.

Rosebery Improving in Health.

LONDON, April 3.—The Cabinet met in council at 11 o'clock to-day, Lord Rosebery presiding. The Premier looked pale, but he is much better than he was on the occasion of the last council.

OSCAR WILDE PLAINTIFF

Cynicisms on Literature and Manners in an English Court.

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY'S LIBEL

The Writer Rarely Writes What He Believes Is True and Thinks that Self-Realization Is the End of Life.

LONDON, April 3.—The Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, was packed with people long before the hour of opening, 10:30 A. M. to-day. The attraction was the trial of the action of Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry for libel. Justice Collins took his seat on the bench promptly.

The prosecution was conducted by Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., M. P., and the Marquis of Queensberry was defended by Mr. Edward H. Carson, Q. C., M. P. Lawyer Besley watched the proceedings on behalf of Lord Douglas of Hawick.

Oscar Wilde, wearing a light blue overcoat, entered the court room in the company of his solicitor, Mr. Humphreys. He had an air of unconcern, while everybody stared at him.

The Marquis of Queensberry entered the dock, and, in answer to the usual questions, pleaded not guilty, adding that the so-called libel was true and had been made known in the interest of public morality.

Sir Edward Clarke reviewed the evidence taken in the police court. It would be noticed, he said, that it was not charged that there was any actual offense, but the gravity of the case consisted in the fact that the libels complained of had extended over a long period of time.

He said that Mr. Wilde had been a friend of the Queensberry family until 1890, when he learned that offensive statements were being made against him by a man named Wood, who had either stolen or found some letters written by Mr. Wilde to Lord Alfred Douglas. Wood offered to return these letters for money, and afterward, at Wood's earnest entreaty, Mr. Wilde paid his fare to America. Later, Mr. Wilde learned that two men named Knebly and Allen pretended to have in their possession compromising letters, but Mr. Wilde refused to purchase them. Mr. Wilde, he said, admitted having written in 1893 a most extravagant letter to Lord Alfred Douglas, in answer to a poem by the latter. Despite the sentiments expressed in this letter, the jury must take into consideration the artistic circle in which Mr. Wilde moved. Mr. Wilde himself described the letter as a "prose sonnet."

In 1893, Sir Edward said, the Marquis of Queensberry openly libeled Mr. Wilde in the latter's own house, and was shown the door in the presence of the servants and refused further admittance. The annoyance was aggravated by the behavior of the Marquis of Queensberry on the first night of the production of any of Mr. Wilde's plays.

The Marquis, Sir Edward Clarke said, now attacked Mr. Wilde respecting his "Dorian Grey," and his articles in The Chameleon. Mr. Wilde was then called to the stand and detailed his relations with the family of the Marquis.

Mr. Wilde testified that Wood produced three letters, which were of no importance. Afterward, in response to a strong appeal from Wood, he gave him £15 with which to go to America. Later Allen brought to him a copy of one of these letters, which had been sent to Mr. Beerbohm Tree. Allen demanded £60 for the letter. Mr. Wilde laughed at him, and refused to pay the money, saying he had never received as much as £60 for his own short prose writings. He told Allen he had better sell the letter to somebody else. Subsequently he gave Allen a half sovereign for himself.

Mr. Tree had handed him (Wilde) what purported to be a copy of a letter written by Mr. Wilde. When the Marquis of Queensbury called at his house in 1893, Mr. Wilde asked him whether he had come to apologize, but Queensbury, instead of apologizing, became abusive. Mr. Wilde replied to the Marquis: "I don't know the Queensbury rules, but the Oscar Wilde rules are short and at sight. The letters you have written about me are infamous." In the hall he said to a servant: "This is the Marquis of Queensbury, the most infamous brute in London. Do not let him enter the house again."

Mr. Wilde said that he had no connection with The Chameleon, and strongly disapproved of the article entitled, "Priest and Acolyte," which had been published therein. As regarded "Dorian Grey," Mr. Wilde said it had first appeared as a serial in an American magazine, but had been altered when published in book form.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carson, Mr. Wilde admitted that he was aware that Lord Alfred had written articles in The Chameleon. He regarded portions of "Priest and Acolyte" as disgusting, but not blasphemous. He knew that The Chameleon had a circulation among the students of Oxford University.

Referring to his publication, "Philosophy for the Young," Mr. Carson asked Mr. Wilde if he believed what he had written. Mr. Wilde answered, "I rarely write what I believe is true."

Continuing, Mr. Wilde said he believed that the realization of self was the primal end of life.

He said that Allen, when endeavoring to obtain money for the copy of the letter in his possession, had remarked that it might bear a curious meaning. To this, Mr. Wilde replied: "Art is rarely intelligible to the criminal classes."

Pressed to say whether the articles in The Chameleon were not immoral, Mr. Wilde replied: "They were worse; they were badly written."

Throughout his testimony, Mr. Wilde maintained perfect composure. He frequently ran his fingers through his hair, a habit which is peculiar to him. Several times he propounded paradoxes to Mr. Carson, and in the course of the questioning, contended that the letter addressed to Lord Alfred Douglas, which was read in Court, was beautiful, but that it could not be judged as a letter, apart from art. He said he did not believe that any book could affect the conduct of the reader.

The court adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, said to-day:

"I know nothing more about the matter than is stated in the dispatch, but I always treat an anonymous letter with contempt."

Mr. Tree declined to discuss the matter.

CHINA SOON WILL HAVE PEACE.

Russia Will Not Interfere with the Negotiations of Japan.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The close of the peace negotiations between China and Japan, from all accounts received to-day, is near at hand. So rapidly are the negotiations proceeding that it is believed they will be terminated by Saturday or Sunday next.

It is well understood that Japan will secure practically everything she has asked for—the possession of Formosa, a war indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, the independence of Corea, and the possession of that part of the Province of Shan-Toong which includes Port Arthur, and a sufficient amount of territory surrounding that place for military and strategic purposes, until at least the indemnity shall have been paid.

It is again asserted that Russia will make no interference with the conditions of peace. Twice during the last few months Russia has asked of Japan upon what terms she would make peace, and on each occasion she has been made acquainted with Japan's purposes.

While no understanding exists between the two countries, it is known in diplomatic circles that Russia will be satisfied with whatever conclusions may be reached by the peace plenipotentiaries.

BRITISH VICTORY IN CHITRAL.

Malandri Pass Stormed in Five Hours and Nkoond's Land Invaded.

LONDON, April 3.—The Times's correspondent in Calcutta says:

"The Chitral expedition stormed Malandri Pass March 3. There was sharp fighting for five hours.

"The enemy, who were 12,000 strong, lost heavily, and ever since have been in full retreat. The British loss was slight. The First Brigade has crossed over into Swat."

Norway's Cabinet Cannot Resign.

CHRISTIANIA, April 3.—King Oscar has sent a message to Premier Emil Stang refusing to allow the Norwegian Ministers to resign, as he does not see any possibility of maintaining a Cabinet otherwise. He expressed regrets that his efforts to settle the questions of the union have not been attended with success.

Reina Regente Officially Lost.

MADRID, April 3.—Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, told the Cortes to-day that the Government had abandoned all hope of the missing cruiser Reina Regente, and had ordered an inquiry to ascertain the causes of the disaster.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Capt. Laughlin McKay.

Capt. Laughlin McKay, who made his mark as a navigator and master when ships were sailed only under canvas, died yesterday morning in Boston, in his eighty-fourth year. For fifteen years, and until two years ago, he was engaged with Charles B. Dix, another retired sea Captain, in the firm of McKay & Dix, at 45 South Street, in this city. The firm built vessels for the Newfoundland and Greenland trade, and had a large interest in that trade.

While Capt. McKay resided here he interested himself actively in the welfare of seamen. He was a Trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor, a member of the Marine Society and of the Maritime Exchange. He gave generously to all purposes intended to help those who followed the sea. No story of need or disaster found him an indifferent listeners, and to sailors in distress he was a benefactor.

The best part of his life and that which made his reputation was when he followed the sea. He commanded some of the best clipper ships that left this port. One of his famous voyages was with the clipper Sovereign of the Seas, from New-York to San Francisco, in 1851. Before sailing, he had consulted with his friend, Lieut. Maury, of the navy, who laid out for him a sailing programme, by which the voyage could be made in 100 days. The ship did its part to observe the schedule until a gale off Chile dismasted her. Instead of trying to reach port, Capt. McKay made his repairs and rerigged his ship at sea. By this means the sailing plan suffered the least possible disarrangement and he landed in San Francisco only three days behind time. The Atlantic Insurance Company, which had heavily underwritten the ship and cargo, testified its appreciation of Capt. McKay's pluck with a massive service of silver. The cargo brought $84,000 in San Francisco.

The ship was ordered to Honolulu from San Francisco for Funch, Edye & Co., who had just bought her. When the Captain assigned to the command by this firm reached Honolulu and heard the story of the Chilean gale he declined to take the ship, but came home as mate under Capt. McVay. The voyage was a record-breaker for those times, having been made in 70 days. The story of Capt. McKay's command of this ship was told in detail years afterward in one of the publications of the Harpers.

Capt. McKay commanded the Lightning, a ship built by his brother, Donald McKay, at his yard at East Boston, for trade with Liverpool. On her first trip Capt. McKay dined one Sunday in Newfoundland and the following Sunday in Liverpool. No sailing master at that time could equal that record. He commanded for a time the Great Republic, the finest clipper ship then afloat in these waters, giving her up after she lost one of her five decks by fire while lying at a pier in this city.

Then he became engaged in the immigrant trade between England and Australia. He was a personal friend of James Buchanan. In the Crimean war, when Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England, Capt. McKay thought he saw a fortune if he could take a cargo of hemp to Russia. That country was ready to pay high for it, and the price in Hamburg was very low. Capt. McKay started for Hamburg to buy the cargo. Before he could reach there hemp doubled in price.

Capt. McKay celebrated his golden wedding about three years ago. He had no children, but his nephew and his wife's niece were brought up in his home. They fell in love with each other and married, and when Mrs. McKay died he went to Boston to live with them. They inherit from him a comfortable fortune.

He spent the greater part of his shore life in the United States and Canada, although he was a Nova Scotian, having been born at Shelburne Dec. 16, 1811. He learned ship carpentry at his brother Donald's yard at East Boston, and enlisted in the navy as a carpenter. When a young man he had charge of the carpenter work at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

He enjoyed robust health throughout his long life until a cancerous growth in the hand became virulent. It brought on blood poisoning less than a fortnight ago, of which he died.

Henry Hammond.

Henry Hammond, the abolitionist, died yesterday in Danielsonville, Conn. He was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1814. While in his minority he helped to form the first anti-slavery society in the State, and in 1847 associated with Salmon P. Chase of Ohio and Gerrit Smith of New-York and others in formulating the Buffalo platform. Mr. Hammond was a member of the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature in 1854 and 1865, a State Senator in 1881-2, was three times elected State Railroad Commissioner, and was United States Marshal for Connecticut under President Lincoln. He had been President of a national bank. He leaves one daughter.

Mrs. Ella G. Seabury.

Mrs. Ella G. Seabury, wife of George J. Seabury, President of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, druggists, of this city, died yesterday morning, at her home in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., of pneumonia. She leaves two daughters. She was forty-two years old, and was the daughter of the late Nelson H. Benson of Troy.

Gen. Thomas J. Jordan.

Gen. Thomas J. Jordan, a veteran of the last war, died on Tuesday, in Philadelphia. He was seventy-four years old. He was brevetted Brigadier General in 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service." He leaves a wife and two children, David Wilson Jordan, the artist, and Mrs. Leonard Woolsey Bacon.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Reitz died at his home in Meserole Street, near Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was fifty-two years old, and was once prominent in politics. He served two terms in the Assembly, once in 1875 and again in 1887. He was a close personal friend of Jacob Worth.

—Michael J. Madden, a wholesale grocer of Kingston, N. Y., died Tuesday night. He was sixty-five years old. He held many local offices, and was a Trustee and Director in the First National Bank, the Rondout Savings Bank, the City Hospital, and several other institutions.

—Dr. Chauncey Boughton of Waterford, N. Y., died yesterday. He was ninety years old. He served in the Assembly in 1846, 1857, and 1858. He was a State Deputy and deputy to the Grand Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

—The Rev. Dr. Pastorfield of Harmer Hill, near Philadelphia, died in the Washington Post Office yesterday from heart trouble. He was seventy years old, and had been retired by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Radcliffe Delameter, who had been Town Clerk of Marbletown, N. Y., for more than half a century, died Tuesday night. He was seventy-eight years old.

—Samuel Atherton, Vice President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, died yesterday. He was eighty-four years old.

—The Rev. C. B. Tarr of Baltimore died yesterday in Tampa, Fla.

When baby was sick we gave her **Castoria.**
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

TO PROVIDE QUICK ENTRY

Collector Kilbreth's Plan by Which Steamers May Dock at Night.

WORK FOR MORE CUSTOMS INSPECTORS

Passengers and Their Baggage Will Probably be Released at Any Hour the Ship May Arrive at Its Pier.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Collector Kilbreth of New-York is in Washington again for the purpose of conferring with Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin in regard to the proposition to permit incoming steamships to proceed to their docks in New-York at all hours of the day and night. Collector Kilbreth has long been opposed to the rule which has compelled steamships arriving in New-York Harbor late in the evening to anchor, after the firing of the sunset gun upon Governors Island. It is his opinion that incoming steamships should suffer no detention except at Quarantine, and that Custom House Inspectors should be in readiness to look after any vessel which may arrive at her dock, no matter what the hour may be.

On the occasion of his last visit to Washington the Collector said that it was time that the ancient customs regulations should be changed. The steamship companies, he said, spent thousands of dollars in getting their steamers into port on schedule time, and it was a disgrace to the city, and the country as well, that customs regulations which went into force in 1799 should stand in the way of the speedy discharge of passengers, baggage, and cargo.

Mr. Kilbreth succeeded in interesting the Treasury officials in his proposition to remove the restrictions now in force. A few days after his return to New-York, Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin went to New-York with the purpose of discussing further with Mr. Kilbreth the proposed changes in the rules regarding the discharge of cargoes of vessels after sundown. The Treasury officers were impressed with the desirability of a change, but Secretary Carlisle said that the statutes bearing on the subject must be respected. At that time he said that a way would undoubtedly be found to change the rules so as to give the most benefit to commerce and the greatest practical convenience to passengers.

Since the date of their visit Collector Kilbreth has been hard at work formulating a plan of relief. The steamship companies promised to second his efforts in every possible way, and Health Officer Doty announced his willingness to inspect vessels arriving at any hour of the night. One difficulty which will have to be provided for relates to the employment of additional Customs Inspectors. It has been proposed that the steamship companies shall stand the expense of an extra force of Inspectors, but Collector Kilbreth said to-night that he could see no justice in such a proposition.

"The steamship companies," he said, "discharge their full duty when they land their passengers and freight. They have nothing to do with the question of revenue to the Government. That is a matter for the Government alone to deal with. The proposed change would undoubtedly require an increased force of Inspectors. I am well satisfied that this particular question will not operate against the proposed improvement. I am confident that the Treasury Department is disposed to do all that it can in this matter. It is my belief that by this time to-morrow a plan will be agreed upon which will work great benefit to importers and travelers."

While Mr. Kilbreth was unwilling to discuss the details of the plans he will submit to the Treasury officers to-morrow, it is believed that he will recommend that there be night inspection of goods that should be promptly released. This will apply to the baggage of travelers and consignments of goods which are urgently required by importers, and of perishable freight. Under the proposed change in the methods governing the docking of vessels, a steamship crossing the bar after nightfall would be detained only a short time at Quarantine, and then would proceed to her dock and land her passengers and such freight as might be decided upon by the customs officers. Every person who has been forced to remain on an incoming steamer twelve or fifteen hours after she has dropped anchor in New-York Harbor will appreciate the advantages of the system which Collector Kilbreth is now working upon.

FRANK C. MARRIN A PRISONER

The Brooklyn Lawyer Who Has Long Been Missing, Caught by a New-York Detective Yesterday.

Frank C. Marrin, a Brooklyn lawyer, who has been missing for some time, was arrested yesterday afternoon in front of the Arlington Hotel, in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by Detective Reilly of the District Attorney's office, of this city. The prisoner was brought to New-York.

Since Marrin disappeared he has traveled all over the country, and a private detective has always been near him, trying to get him to go back to Brooklyn. He returned there yesterday morning.

Marrin was prominent in Brooklyn several years ago. He was a lawyer with a small practice, and had an office in the Garfield Building, in Court Street, opposite the City Hall. He had been a messenger boy in the American District Telegraph Company, and subsequently became a clerk in Charles J. Patterson's office.

After he disappeared Mrs. Catharine Barry charged that he had defrauded her by means of spurious mortgages. Mrs. Barry, who lives at 439 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on the same block with Mayor Schieren, is reported to be worth over $1,000,000. She knew Marrin's mother, and when the mother spoke favorably of her son, Mrs. Barry allowed Frank C. Marrin to invest $50,000 for her.

Marrin invested it, she says, but not as Mrs. Barry wanted. He produced the mortgages, which satisfied Mrs. Barry, but when he disappeared, Mrs. Barry's lawyer, Lewis Hurst, ascertained that Marrin had forged certain mortgages. He found, on looking over the mortgages, one for $7,500 on the property at 176 Broadway, New-York. Mr. Hurst also found that the paper appeared to have been regularly recorded in the Register's office in New-York, and bore the usual stamp on its back, with everything properly filled in, excepting the Register's name.

Instead of the name Ferdinand Levy appearing, the name of J. C. Lyon was on the mortgage. This was shown to Mr. Levy, who pronounced the whole instrument false. Mr. Hurst also found other frauds, amounting in all to $30,000.

It is supposed that Marrin was arrested for issuing the fraudulent mortgage in this city, as Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he did not know Marrin was wanted.

A Pennsylvania Appointment.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 3.—James E. Barnett of Washington has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to take effect in June.

WRECKED IN A PUGET SOUND GALE

The Buckeye Founders and Four Lives Are Probably Lost—One Life Lost by the Burning of the Iron Queen.

NEW-WHATCOM, Washington, April 3.—The Buckeye, a small steamer, was wrecked in Padilla Bay yesterday afternoon, and it is feared that four lives were lost.

The Buckeye had a crew of four men besides the Captain, and carried as passengers H. Katzman and wife of Anacortes, W. H. Bennett, W. J. Jenkins, and W. Lasher of New-Whatcom.

The force of the gale gave the little vessel a heavy list, and about 3 o'clock, half an hour from the dock at Anacortes, a huge wave swept on board and flooded the cabin. The vessel apparently being about to founder, all the passengers made their escape through the cabin windows to the upper side of the deck, with the exception of Mr. Katzman, who, the survivors think, must have perished by drowning, as he was too corpulent to get through the windows, the only means of egress.

Mrs. Katzman, Mr. Jenkins, and four of the crew abandoned the sinking vessel in a small boat, while Messrs. Bennett and Lasher, with the remaining member of the crew, took to a life raft. The small boat, after a hard struggle, reached the shore, near Chuckanut, being capsized while making a landing on the beach. All were worn out with the struggle in the heavy sea and were nearly ready to succumb. The Captain reached Fairhaven on a horse, and secured the steamer Boyden to go in search of Lasher and Bennett, who were last seen on the raft near the disabled vessel. From the hardships encountered by the survivors, they think that the three men on the raft must have perished. No news from the search for them has yet been received. Lasher and Bennett are contractors. The name of the member of the crew who was with them is not reported.

RACINE, Ohio, April 3.—The Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Company's steamer Iron Queen was destroyed by fire this morning.

The boat was lying at the wharf, taking on hop poles, when the fire broke out in the engine room. All the passengers and crew got off the boat in safety, with the exception of the chambermaid, Mrs. Martha Mosely of Cincinnati, who became frightened and jumped into the water and was drowned.

The boat was in flames from bow to stern in three minutes from the time of the first alarm, and in about fifteen minutes was a total ruin.

The Iron Queen left Cincinnati Tuesday. At the time of the fire she had a large cargo, consisting of eggs, butter, chickens, whisky, furniture, and pig iron. The boat was valued at about $60,000, and was insured for $30,000.

SENATOR O'CONNOR AND THE POLICE

In Error as to the Powers of Messrs. Godkin and Wheeler.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Senator O'Connor is reported in this morning's papers as saying: "I will not vote to give E. L. Godkin and Everett P. Wheeler the authority to appoint the police force of New-York, and I do not think that a majority of the Senators will approve of such an amendment."

This is a most remarkable statement, both in its implication and in its inference. As an humble colleague of the distinguished gentlemen whose baneful influence Senator O'Connor thinks should be counteracted by a special law, I request the courtesy of your columns for a few words of elucidation.

The implication in Senator O'Connor's remarks is that Messrs. Godkin and Wheeler have at present the power to make appointments to the police force, and that they are unfit for such responsibility. As a matter of fact, neither the gentlemen named nor the Civil Service Board itself has the power to appoint. If they did, the question would be whether civil service reformers of the character of Messrs. Godkin and Wheeler or politicians such as Messrs. Murray, Martin, and Kerwin would be the more likely to make appointments on the ground of fitness and merit.

The present eligible list—the eligible list from which appointments are now being made, and from which Senator O'Connor infers appointments are being made by Messrs. Godkin and Wheeler—is one that was in existence many months before Messrs. Godkin and Wheeler were appointed Civil Service Commissioners. The candidates upon that eligible list were examined for physical qualifications by a police surgeon, were certified as to character by a Police Captain, and were examined and rated as to knowledge of police regulations by a Police Inspector. Their ratings upon the present eligible list were determined by these examinations, and the rules now in force merely provide that appointments shall be made from the list so obtained in order of merit.

Under the old rules, the four hundred and thirteenth man upon an eligible list with a rating 4 per cent. above the minimum was appointed, while the first man upon the same list was not appointed. The Police Commissioners themselves testified before the Lexow committee that they did not give the slightest consideration to the ratings of the Civil Service Board in making their appointments. As the Constitution itself provides that appointments shall be made for fitness and merit, to be ascertained by competitive examination when practicable, it was fully time that rules should be adopted which would enforce that provision of the fundamental law. The inference in Senator O'Connor's remarks is that in accepting an amendment to the Lexow bill he would agree to a change in the present law, while the fact is that the present civil service law prescribing rules for appointments to the police force was passed in 1884, and that the rules now in force are made in strict accordance with the provisions of that law.

The recommendation of the original Lexow report, that the Board of Civil Service Examiners should consist of one Inspector and four Captains, was so absurd as a result of the investigation that the Lexow committee did not have the hardihood to incorporate the provision recommended in its first Police bill; but when it discovered that appointments were really to be made because of the fitness of the applicant, that political or pecuniary considerations were no longer to control, that the civil service law was really to be enforced, the committee took its courage in both hands, and, going even further than its original recommendation, turned over the administration of the civil service law to the tender mercies of a bi-partisan police board.

Senator O'Connor and his brethren have pretended to be fighting for the bi-partisan principle. They have really been fighting for the spoils system, and they care more for the civil service provisions with which they seek to perpetuate the spoils system than for all the other provisions of the Police bill combined. What Mayor Strong refused to assent to these provisions he dealt the "boss" system in politics the worst blow that it has ever suffered.

The Lexow committee had hoped to pass its civil service provisions unobserved and under the cloud of dust raised by a supposed contest upon the bi-partisan question. Their game is exposed, they are out in the open, and the furious and indiscreet talk of Senator O'Connor shows how much they are hurt. The Street-Cleaning Department, the Building Department, and that part of the Police Department which is not political are in favor of civil service reform.

It is for the people of New-York to decide whether they are in favor of the reform of the platform of the Committee of Seventy and the Constitution or such reform as the present leaders of the Senate desire to accord.

New-York, April 2, 1895. C. W. WATSON.

Floating in the Ferry Slip.

ST. GEORGE, S. I., April 3.—The body of a man was found floating in the ferry slip to-night. A paper found in a pocket indicates that the man was Frederick Widdowson, at one time employed by Oppenheimer & Levy, importers, 471 Broadway.

"Pike's Peak or Bust'" Puzzle.
It's "all around the town." Stationers, toy stores, and newsdealers. 25 cents. Get one at once.

SOLOMON DINGEE FOUND DROWNED

He Had Been a Well-Known Character in This City Many Years—Made and Lost Fortunes.

Solomon Dingee's body was found yesterday in the North River, opposite Forty-third Street. He had been a well-known character in New-York for many years. He was about sixty-three years old, and was born in this city.

He made several fortunes, but lost them in unlucky speculations, and only a few months ago was without a penny. He rented an office in the Potter Building in January, but had no money to pay office rent. He was highly recommended, and as he was a Freemason he was cordially received by the agent for the building and allowed to move in without paying his rent in advance.

No one knew what business he conducted in his office, but his daily mail was very large. His friends suppose that the business had proved a failure, and that in despair the old man committed suicide.

Mr. Dingee was employed last October by W. D. Snow of 126 Liberty Street to boom real estate at New-Milford and West Norwood. The business was not brisk, and he left it at the end of the year.

At one time Mr. Dingee owned considerable property in Colorado. He was the founder of the Crescent Masonic Lodge, and stood very high in Masonic circles. No one knew where he lived recently. He had no family here, but is said to have had a son living in White Plains.

The Drawing-Room Floor at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S contains exquisite pieces. Prices reasonable. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

A Fine Thing for the Teeth.

The fragrant SOZODONT has taken a very prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath, and arresting the progress of decay.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures w

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

President Van Horne Submits a Voluminous Annual Report.

EXPLANATION OF THE BIG SURPLUS

The Company Did Not Have the Cash on Hand, Therefore Passed the Last Half Year's Dividend—The Earnings and Expenses.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 3.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company in this city to-day the annual report was unanimously adopted and the old board unanimously re-elected. President W. C. Van Horne was Chairman of the meeting. He prefaced his annual report as follows:

"In submitting the annual report, I beg leave to say that at the time of our annual meeting two years ago there were indications of serious business disturbances in the United States, but, so far as we could then see, the causes of the growing troubles there did not prevail in Canada. Beyond the temporary shrinkage of the lumber trade and of our market for certain other productions of the country resulting from the depressed conditions in the United States and beyond the shrinkage of Summer travel from the United States, due to the same cause, our depression here in Canada seems to have been due mainly to the excessively low prices which have prevailed during the last two years for our farm products.

"These law prices have enforced economy throughout the country, and especially in the West. Local travel has consequently been much reduced, and since it costs as much to run a full passenger train as one half full, the loss has affected our profits almost as much as it has our gross passenger earnings, and so with our telegraph, express, sleeping cars, and other adjuncts of the service, the expenses of which have little direct relation to their earnings. West-bound freight traffic, which consists largely of general merchandise and affords higher rates than any other, has also been largely reduced, and an unusual proportion of our returning grain and cattle cars have had to go West empty, and this, again, has told heavily upon our profits. A comparison of the returns from the stations on all parts of the system shows that every district has suffered, the old as well as the new, and nearly all in a like proportion. With 1,338 reporting stations, small decreases at each of them make up a heavy aggregate, but a small increase at each will as quickly bring a decided turn the other way.

"The bad times found the railway and its equipment in excellent physical condition, and, although the working expenses have always been closely held down, it has been possible, in this emergency, to make large savings without impairing efficiency; and I must not fail to speak of the loyalty and heartiness with which every officer and employe of the company has responded to the demands of economy, showing an interest in the welfare of the company such as has been rarely displayed anywhere.

"Referring particularly to the report now before you I desire to say that it has been the aim of the Directors to make it so full and explicit as to leave no room for any misapprehension. The balance sheet has been rearranged with a view to clearness, and explanatory schedules will be found following it. It will be seen that important items, the advances to the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, on interest account, together with the interest on the company's land bonds, have been charged directly against revenue, and that the accumulated advances of interest on land bonds prior to 1894 have been charged against the surplus earnings. This has been done because the return of these several amounts to your treasury cannot be expected until after a revival in business shall enable the railways named to discharge their other obligations to your company, and, as regards the land bond interest, until a return of agricultural prosperity enables the company to realize from its land assets. We hope that we will not have long to wait, but meantime it is no doubt best to keep before us the worst aspect of our position by writing out of the surplus all items which at the moment appear to be of a remote or doubtful character.

"It is evident that in the minds of some, our surplus as reported has been mistaken for a cash reserve, and, therefore, it may be proper to explain that the surplus earnings as shown in the balance sheet have represented the accumulated balances of net earnings after paying fixed charges and dividends. Part of this surplus has gone, as shown from year to year, toward making up deficits in interest on land bonds, which charge has hitherto been treated as a fixed charge, for the reasons stated in the present report and in that for 1888. The remainder of the surplus, except the special reserve in 1893 of $4,000,000, concerning which the report contains a full explanation, has practically constituted the company's current working capital. It has sometimes been represented almost wholly by cash in bank; at other times it has been more or less in use in the various transactions of the company, sometimes in part used for new works or properties in advance of the sale of new securities applicable to them, at other times in part loaned on security or otherwise invested. The remainder of the surplus, after writing off the important items mentioned in the report, is largely exceeded by the floating assets of the company as shown in the balance sheet.

"I may say, for the information of shareholders, that after the payment of all interest, rental, and other mandatory charges due up to this time and the payment of the dividend on preference stock April 1, we have cash in bank $2,193,000, and, as stated in the report, the company is entirely free from floating debt of any kind, aside from its current monthly pay rolls and accounts which are practically set off by station balances and current accounts receiveable.

The report mentions a gratifying development of mining industries in British Columbia, and an increase in mixed farming. Northwest cattle shipments last year were double those of any previous year. The land sales last year amounted to 49,467 acres, for $159,631, against 107,348, for $352,847 the previous year. The company has unsold 17,273,000 acres, besides town sites.

The wisdom of the payment of a full half yearly dividend last August, the report says, may now be questioned; but in June, when it was declared, there was no reason to doubt that with the new crops a revival of trade would come, both in Canada and the United States, and that the securities held in the company's treasury would at least, to the extent of the advances from the special fund for other than dividend purposes, become available, and that dividends might therefore be continued without interruption or risk. Unhappily the situation grew worse instead of better as time went on, and the opening of the present year brought no improvement. The Directors, therefore, decided that the payment of a dividend for the second half year would be unwise.

"In their report for 1892, your Directors, recognizing the desirability of keeping a large proportion of the surplus earnings in cash, announced their intention to place $4,000,000 on special deposit with the company's bankers to meet any possible deficiency in the net earnings applicable to dividends, and this intention was carried out, but the untoward conditions of last year, already referred to in this report, made it necessary not only to pay the interest on the land bonds from earnings, but to heavily trench upon the special fund for the payment of the August dividend, and for the necessary assistance of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railways. Had this course not been followed securities must have been sold at a great sacrifice, or a floating debt must have been incurred. Neither of these courses was adopted, and the company is absolutely free from floating debt."

Following is a summary of the year's results: Gross earnings, $18,752,167; working expenses, $12,328,858; net earnings, $6,423,309. Add interest earned on deposits and loans, $206,012. Add interest due from Duluth company on its bonds held by Canadian Pacific Company against its debenture stock issued, $584,000. Less advanced by Canadian Pacific Company, $456,187.

Deduct direct fixed charges, including interest on land, bonds, and debenture stock issued against bonds of the Duluth company, $6,589,378. Deduct contingent liability interest paid for Minneapolis company, $694,487. Deficiency in revenue, $526,731.

Surplus earnings account at the end of 1893 was $7,261,213. From this has been charged off: Deficiency as above, $526,731. Dividends on preference stock for 1894, paid October, 1894, $128,480. Payable April, 1895, $128,480. Dividend on ordinary stock, paid August, 1894, $1,625,000. Interest on land bonds advanced previous to 1894, $2,112,729. Total, $4,521,420. Leaving surplus earnings at the end of 1894, $2,739,793.

TO SAVE WEST SIDE DRIVEWAYS

Citizens Approve the Bill Prohibiting the Construction of Street Railways on Streets Near Central Park.

The West End Association, an important body of property holders, made public yesterday a series of resolutions approving Assembly Bill No. 1,262, introduced by Assemblyman Lawson.

The resolutions were presented by C. N. Bovee, Jr., at a largely-attended monthly meeting of the association in West Eighty-first Street on Tuesday evening, and were unanimously adopted.

The purpose of the bill in question is to prevent the construction of any horse railroads on any of the streets west of Central Park West, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, which have opposite to such streets on Central Park West a driveway entrance into Central Park. The bill does not in any way affect the right to construct railroads in streets which lie opposite to the transverse roads of the Park. The bill has been approved in a Park Department resolution passed. It has been passed in the Assembly, and is now before the Senate. It is earnestly hoped by the association that the bill, which seeks to preserve these natural communications between Central Park and Riverside Drive, will be promptly acted upon by the Senate and become a law.

The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Assembly and Senate of the State of New-York prohibiting the construction of any railway or tracks on any of the streets north of Fifty-ninth Street and south of One Hundred and Tenth Street on the west side of Central Park, which have opposite to such streets on Central Park West a driveway entrance into Central Park.

Resolved, That the West End Association of the City of New-York approves and indorses Assembly Bill No. 1,262, which is the bill introduced in the Assembly by Judson Lawson, Representative from this district, and we urge both branches of the Legislature, the Senate and Assembly, to take immediate action and pass the same.

Further Resolved, That in the judgment of this association the construction of car switches opposite to such driveway entrances into Central Park will be a constant menace to carriages driving in and out of such Park at said points, and largely detrimental to such entrances into the Park. That in our opinion the passage of said bill is important to the general driving interest in the City of New-York and to all persons who use such streets as a means of communication between Central Park and Riverside Drive.

The construction of street railroads in any of these streets, the association believes, would be a serious detriment to such streets in interfering with carriages driving in and out of Central Park, and the operation of railroads in the streets would also be dangerous to children and their nurses in going from one or the other of these parks.

Prize Essayists at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 3.—The list of successful contestants for the Graves prize essays for the senior class of Williams College was announced to-day as follows: Jerome Ripley Allen of Greenfield; Elnathan Sweet, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Stuart Forbes Petterson of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Harold Phelps Moseley of Westfield, Mass.; Frederick William Mennatt of Newark, N. J.; John Herbert Pack of Pittsfield, Mass. The prizes are $20 each for the essays, and they are delivered at commencement. The prize for the best delivery at commencement is $80.

Two Men Beat Father Kincaid.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., April 3.—The Rev. Thomas L. Kincaid, Chaplain of the Franciscan Monastery, was attacked late to-night by Louis and Peter Moshier, brothers, who have served several terms in prison.

The priest was badly cut on the head. Constables came to his aid and arrested the brothers.

'Way Up STYLES IN Japanese and Chinese Mattings

Largest stock we ever offered—lowest prices.

If you want bargains in

CARPETS

You can get them here.

DOBSON

No. 2 East 14th St. New-York.

509-511 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

NEW TRACK FOR CYCLERS

Third of a Mile Course to be Laid Out at Manhattan Beach.

WILL BE THE BEST IN THE STATE

After Consulting with Prominent Wheelmen, Mr. Corbin's Representative Decides to Build a $30,000 Track.

It was settled yesterday that the proposed track at Manhattan Beach should be constructed in season for the New-York State Division race meet, scheduled for June 15. Austin Corbin, the owner of the property, was not willing to go ahead with such an enterprise without first getting the opinions of the shining lights in the metropolitan cycling firmament, and so his representative had a conference yesterday with F. P. Prial, I. B. Potter, H. S. Saltonstall, C. H. Luscomb, A. E. Hildick, and J. W. Spalding.

Engineer Hawley, from Hartford, was also present at the conference, which was held at the Astor House. Mr. Hawley has prepared plans for the track. He is an expert on track construction, and told the cycling men in a general way what would be done.

W. A. Haynes, Mr. Corbin's representative, told the wheelmen that all Mr. Corbin wanted was their support. If he had that he was prepared to go ahead and build the best track in the world.

Mr. Haynes was informed that the metropolitan cyclists would undoubtedly give it their support, and those present said they personally would do all in their power to make the track popular. This seemed to satisfy Mr. Haynes, and he said he would report to Mr. Corbin to-day.

Engineer Hawley's plans call for a third-of-a-mile track, with extra large grand stands, dressing rooms, shower baths, cycle racks, electric lights, and a big fence to shut out the ocean breezes so that the racing will not be interfered with in this respect. Such a track as he has planned for will cost in the neighborhood of $30,000. If it is possible to have the track ready by June 1 it will be done.

Messrs. Prial and Potter were very enthusiastic over the project, and when it was stated by Engineer Hawley that it was proposed to connect the track with the Coney Island cycle path, by a roadway fully as fine as the path itself, they predicted a flattering measure of success for the venture this season.

THE BIG STATE MEET.

To be Held June 15, After the Cycle Path Parade.

After all the conflicting talk about the closing of dates for the New-York State Division race meet, and the big parade down the Coney Island cycle path, to commemorate its formal opening, an amicable agreement has been reached. Both events will take place on Saturday, June 15, but through an understanding the parade will be held sufficiently early so as not to detract from the race meet.

Chief Consul Potter made this announcement yesterday, and he seemed pleased over the arrangement. "This plan," he said, "is the best solution of the problem. Both sides had announced their dates, and it would have caused a lot of trouble had a change been made. Now the parade will be held early enough to wind up in season for the opening races, which, by the way, will take place at the track to be built at Manhattan Beach.

"I think the parade will be the biggest thing of the kind ever held and as for the meet, that will eclipse any previously held under the auspices of the division. All the cracks of the country will be on hand, and among the events will be three State championships and one metropolitan championship."

The proceeds of the meet will be devoted to the good roads movement.

ARRANGING FOR CYCLE SHOWS.

The Date for the Exhibit in Chicago Decided Upon.

One of the principal objects of Walter Burnham's recent visit to Chicago was to arrange for the holding of the second annual national cycle show in the West. After many interviews it was decided that it would be for the best interests of the Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers to secure, if possible, the Second Regiment Armory and Battery D Building, on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, where the cycle show was held in January last.

Negotiations were at once entered into with the National Cycle Exhibition Company of Chicago, and as a result President Spalding entered into an agreement with that company whereby the Cycle Board of Trade sanctions the holding of the second annual cycle show in the above building for the week beginning Jan. 4, 1896. The action of the President has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade.

The show will open on a Saturday and close on the Saturday following. Arrangements have been perfected whereby exhibits will be received at the show two days prior to the opening. Exhibitors will also have the two days following the close of the show for the removal of exhibits.

Negotiations are now in progress for the national show to be held in this city in January, 1896, and in the event of suitable dates being arranged, provision will be made for a special train from Chicago to New-York for the removal of exhibits. These negotiations are progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and no doubt the date will be fixed so that the exhibits can come direct to New-York from the Chicago show.

Already applications have been received for more than three times the space taken at the last show, and everything bids fair to make the show of 1896 the greatest exhibition of its kind ever held in the world.

TRIANGLE WHEELMEN MEET

Arranged Road Runs and Decided to Send Men to Irvington Race.

The Triangle Wheelmen held an enthusiastic meeting last night at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. W. H. Utz, Frank D. Rowan, and C. H. Hildebrandt were appointed a committee to secure equipment for the club. It was decided to go to the Millburn-Irvington road race in a special car, and it is expected that several members of the club will take part in the race.

The club will take a road run Saturday afternoon, leaving Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue at 4 P. M. Capt. Rowan will also lead a run on Thursday night, April 11. The start will be at 8 o'clock and a route up the Boulevard chosen.

The club already has a membership of over eighty-three, and when the educational classes of the Young Men's Christian Association close it is expected many more will join.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—A bicycle race took place Tuesday afternoon on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, between H. K. Norman of Boston and Newport, and F. B. Garretson of New-York City. The course was from the Newport Reading Room to the Ocean House and return. The roadway was very muddy, and two better exponents of novice riding it would be hard to find among the permanent cottagers. There was plenty of fun, many tumbles, and very little bicycling. Mr. Garrettson took a tumble at the start, and before he could remount Mr. Norman had covered nearly half the course. Both made a complete failure of their attempt to ride back, and finally trundled their wheels home to the finish line. The contest was for a supper for a large party of clubmen.

—Secretary Lockwood of the Lexington Wheelmen announces that the club's Captain has scheduled the following runs for the next four Sundays: April 7, to Washington Bridge, starting at 2:30 P. M.; April 14, to Yonkers, 10:30; April 21, to City Island, 10:30; April 28, to Coney Island, 10:30 A. M. In each instance the start will be made from the clubhouse, at 52 Lexington Avenue. Saturday afternoon runs have been arranged as follows: April 13, to Coney Island, starting at 3 o'clock; April 27, to Cosmopolitan Park, starting at 3 o'clock.

—The invasion of the downtown district by the Cyclists' Supply Company, which will open up a salesroom and riding school in Vesey Street, next to the Astor House, will be hailed with joy by those who will have a half hour or so to spend in being taught to ride the silent steed. A competent corps of instructors and a full line of Victors will cause this place to be very much in demand.

—E. W. Goff, the amateur champion broad jumper, met with an accident yesterday while riding his bicycle. He attempted looking around while going at a fast clip, and fell heavily, bruising himself considerably and smashing his machine. Goff intends to do some cycle racing this season, and will be seen at several of the local meets.

—One would imagine to look at the stock of second-hand wheels in the Herald Company's place, 114 Nassau Street, that they had all there were in New-York. They are ticketed at prices within the reach of every one. This concern also sells the latest models of Royals, Heralds, &c.

—Commencing Saturday, April 6, and on each Saturday thereafter, Bowman's Cycling Academy at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, will remain open until 10:30 P. M., so as to satisfy the desires of the majority of the many patrons.

—Cashier Frank S. Hyatt of the Clinton Bank is an enthusiastic wheelman. His new mount is a Falcon.

KEENEY WON THE FIRST GAME.

Oakes Beaten by Seven Points in the Billiard Tournament.

Frank Keeney and Fred Oakes played the first game of the second series of ties in the billiard tournament at Daly's Brooklyn rooms yesterday. It was a hot game, and both players averaged more than 5.

Keeney started off well. He made a run of 41 in his third inning, and it looked as though his opponent would be distanced. Oakes, though, by means of several small scores, took the lead, and then held it until the 200 mark was reached. Three good runs by Keeney left him with only 8 to go, while Oakes required 40. Oakes, however gave Keeney a big scare. He made 7 and then ran 26.

To-day Oakes and Stark will play. Following is the score.

F. Keeney (265)—0 7 41 2 1 2 11 0 0 2 0 1 0 4 5 0 1 10 5 0 3 32 20 2 0 0 6 3 0 0 1 3 9 1 0 4 8 1 0 1 16 3 0 13 5 19 15 6 2. Total—265. Average—5 20-49.

F. Oakes (250)—0 0 3 12 20 3 13 0 15 6 8 1 6 25 0 0 1 12 1 4 2 6 0 0 0 6 5 3 5 0 1 8 1 1 0 1 1 6 15 4 2 0 15 0 8 0 0 7 26. Total—243. Average—5 3-48.

Racing at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four furlongs. Bandalia, 109 pounds, (Horton,) 5 to 1, won; E. Ball, 109, (Stuffett,) 50 to 1, second; Cadiz, 109, (Loates,) 5 to 2, third. Time—0:52¾. Full Sea, Murrill, and Shustie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Factotum, 112 pounds, (Keefe,) 5 to 1, won; Midstar, 100, (F. O'Leary,) 10 to 1, second; Hoey, 115, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Wah Jim, Pontlear, Sunup, Mabel Glenn, and Ettaire also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Marshall, 114 pounds, (Doggett,) 1 to 2, won; Copyright, 118, (Nacey,) 6 to 1, second; Ornus, 111, (Kinzie,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:35. St. Vincent, Peter the Great, Lazotta, and Inquisition also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Four furlongs. Florene, 97 pounds, (Stuffett,) 8 to 1, won; Wistful, 97, (Keefe,) 4 to 1, second; Gimme, 106, (Brendle,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:54½. Hera and Rapids also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens. Six and a half furlongs. Silent Friend, 105 pounds, (Lambley,) 4 to 5, won; The Scalper, 102, (Sheedy,) 8 to 1, second; Kandor, 105, (Banks,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Flying Scud, Lotus, and Himyarst also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Ascot, 97 pounds, (Keefe,) 9 to 2, won; Benefactor, 88, (F. O'Leary,) 16 to 5, second; Wheeler, 106, (Reiff,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Lochinvar, Lillie K., Tancred, Minnie S., and Harvest also ran.

Results at Nashville.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Seville, 98 pounds, (H. Williams,) 3 to 1, won; Pine Top, 101, (Graham,) 2 to 1, second; Lady Pepper, 94, (Thompson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Messalia, Cora T., Hagar, Gracie R., Message, Iduma, Joe Newburger, and Glenluck also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Francis, 108 pounds, (Foster,) 25 to 1, won; Maid of Honor, 108.5, (W. Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Merry Thought, 108, (Perkins,) 3 to 5, third. Time—0:48½. Lady Isabel, Amelia Fonso, Fredonia, Latorane, and Fannie Hunt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maxwell House Stakes; three-year-old fillies; $1,500; one mile. Queen May, 109 pounds, (Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Lily of the West, 109, (Thorpe,) 11 to 5, second; Victorious, 109, (Graham,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Fancy Dance and Ta Ta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Millard, 100 pounds, (Perkins,) 6 to 1, won; Clementine, 111, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, second; Cataraugus, 90, (A. Barret,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Tremore, Belle of the West, Sir Abner, and Belle Starr also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; four furlongs. Pollock, 101 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, won; Rags, 105, (Leigh,) 5 to 2, second; Royal Prince, 101, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Duncan Feast, Landseer Ensign, Bramble Leaf, and Eldred also ran.

Register Association Directors.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The annual meeting of the American Trotting Register Association was held to-day at the Auditorium Hotel, ninety members being present. The financial statement showed a balance of $64,975 in the treasury. The Directors elected for the year were A. M. Garcelon, Lewiston, Me.; F. S. Gorton, Chicago; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo; W. I. Hayes, Clinton, Iowa; W. M. C. Hill, Dallas, Texas; George W. Hooker, Brattleborough, Vt.; W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; Morris P. Jones, Kenosha, Wis.; H. D. McKinney, Janesville, Wis.; and H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky.

WALCOTT BEATS DUNN.

The Colored Pugilist Defeated the Australian by Quick Rushes.

CONEY ISLAND, April 3.—"Joe" Walcott defeated "Mike" Dunn of Australia, from whom so much was expected, in the eighth round at the Seaside Athletic Club to-night. The contest had been arranged for twenty-five rounds at 152 pounds. The colored man was several inches shorter than Dunn.

The little fellow started in gamely and landed with his left on Dunn's ribs. He followed it up with a right-hander on the Australian's stomach. Dunn did not attempt any hard hitting in the first round.

In the second round Dunn put in a hard right on the chin, and got the negro's right back on the ribs. Walcott then got a back upper cut. Walcott rushed in like a tiger in the third round, slamming away with both hands as fast as he could swing them, and drove Dunn up against the ropes and nearly through them. Walcott kept up his rushing tactics, and not only drove Dunn all over the ring, but punched him so hard that he drove all the pleasant smile from off the face of the Australian. Dunn delivered several stiff right-hand stomach blows, but they had but little effect upon the colored man.

The next three rounds were characterized by Walcott's rushes. He was the stronger of the two when he rushed, and placed Dunn on the defensive. Dunn could only upper cut and run away. These upper cuts were effective, however, and Walcott's nose became badly damaged.

Walcott kept up his rushing in the next round. Dunn got in some good right-hand upper cuts on the colored man's face, but they did not seem to bother the sturdy little fellow at all. Walcott, however, landed a right-hander over Dunn's heart that made him look weary. It was then apparent that Walcott would prove the victor. The eighth round proved the last. Dunn kept putting his left on the face and upper cutting with the right, while Walcott kept trying for the body. Walcott landed a hard one on Dunn's ear. Then he landed a right on Dunn's stomach which nearly knocked him out. He struggled hard to keep his feet, but soon went down and staid there about eight seconds. He got up again and made a gallant defense. Dunn took as hard punishment as any man ever got in this ring, and would have been strong enough to continue the next round if the police had permitted it to go on. Police Captain Clayton thought the bout should stop, and stop it did. The referee gave the decision to Walcott. Dunn said he received a foul blow in an early round that caused his defeat.

The preliminary bouts were between "Eddie" Pierce and "Mike" Leonard and "Jimmy" Handler and "Al" O'Brien. Pierce and Leonard met at catch weights for eight rounds. Leonard tried to force the fighting in the early rounds, but received more punishment than he gave. In the fifth round Pierce had altogether the best of it. Leonard again forced matters in the last, but Pierce by good dodging kept away, and watched his chance to return hard blows. Pierce was given the decision.

O'Brien and Handler weighed 133 pounds each. Their contest was scheduled for ten rounds. For four rounds the contest was warm. Then Handler landed a hard blow on O'Brien's neck, which floored him. O'Brien freshened in the fifth, and stiff punching was the order. The sixth and seventh rounds were in Handler's favor, and he sent his opponent to the floor twice. O'Brien was plucky, however, and managed to last through the tenth round. He was loudly applauded. Handler was decided the winner.

Lipschutz to Play Showalter.

S. Lipschutz, who earned the title of chess champion of the United States by defeating Jackson W. Showalter in a set match for the championship in April, 1892, by the score of 7 to 1, five draws, and who says he has never relinquished the championship, is arranging for another match with the same opponent for stakes of $1,000 a side. The match will be seven games up, draws not counting, time limit fifteen moves an hour. Play will begin as soon as the stakes are up.

INTER-STATE PIGEON SHOOT.

Opening of the Big Three Days' Tournament at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., April 3.—Gathered at Willard Park this morning were the most expert wing shots of the country, who were to compete under the auspices of the Inter-State Manufacturers and Dealers' Association in a series of events. The weather was all that could be desired for the sport, a strong northwest wind serving to make the birds especially lively. The sport opened with the Willard Park introductory 7 birds' seven-dollar entrance class, shooting, 28 yards' rise, three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent., price of birds deducted from the purse.

The results:

Elliot, 7; Arno, 5; Fulford, 6; Clark, 7; Arnold, 6; Hicks, 5; Green, 5; Glover, 5; Hoffman, 6. Class 7—Van Dyke, 7; H. White, 6; Meyhew, 7; Phister, 6; Morfey, 6; Mesner, 6; A. S. White, 6; Henry, 6; Capt. Money, 7; Morgan, 5; Holt, 4; Leroy, 7.

The second event was the Passaic Falls Sweepstakes. Conditions—Seven birds, $5 entrance, birds extra, not class shooting, 28 yards' rise, three moneys, 50, 30, and 20 per cent. The entries were: J. H. Moore, Hicks, Post, Mesner, Sweney, Von Lengerke, Jones, Hyde, Wright, Mosher, Hobart, Elliot, Dustin, Morfey, Castle, Brewer, Keller, Arno, Meyhew, Piercey, F. E. Bennett, Fulford, Thomas, Clark, Apgar, Arnold, Cleave, Class, Capt. Money, Henry, Williams, H. White, Van Dyke, A. S. White, Morgan, Glover, Dickey, Dubray, Hoffman, Drake, Green, Leroy, Noel Money, Ingessel, Burdett, and Simpson. The ties were decided miss and out, and narrowed down to Moore, Post, Sweney, Van Lengerke, Elliot, Morfey, Brewer, Class, Capt. Money, Van Dyke, Dickey, Hoffman, and Leroy.

Morfey, Class, Elliot, Brewer, and Hoffman missed in the first two rounds, and the remaining nine divided first money.

The third event, the Nitro Powder Handicap, resulted as follows: Arno, 11; McMillan, 9; Moore, 13; Elliot, 14; Hicks, 14; Arnold, 12; Clark, 13; Mesner, 13; Holt, 8; Fulford, 15; Hoffman, 10; Morfey, 11; Post, 13; Glover, 12; Capt. Money, 12; Class, 14; H. White, 11; Van Dyke, 15; Meyhew, 11; Henry, 14; Phister, 13; Green, 12; Leroy, 13; Dubray, 12; Kelsey, 13; Bartlett, 12; Hyde, 14; Brewer, 14; A. Bennett, 10; Dickey, 13; Wright, 13; Morgan, 10; Sweney, 14; A. S. White, 14, and Williams, 11.

This proved the most interesting shoot and was the principal event of the day. Considerable money changed hands on the result.

Only three rounds were shot in the fourth event, the Sportsmen's Handicap, owing to darkness. The entries comprised Coneson, Bennett, Ely, Noel Money, Kelsey, Clark, Cleave, Gedam, Mesner, Burbridge, Piercey, Thomas, Morfey, Elliot, Glover, Arnold, George, Ingessel, Burdette, Dustin, Cassel, A. S. White, T. C. Wright, Evans, Fulford, Keeler, Arno, Meyhew, Morgan, F. E. Bennet, Moore, Post, Simpson, Pickels, Capt. Money, Van Dyke, Brewer, Dickey, Williams, Sweney, Lindsay, and Melot.

The event of the three days' tourney will take place to-morrow, when the cracks will shoot in the Grand American Handicap, for which a purse of $1,000 is guaranteed by the Inter-State Association. The Sportsmen's Handicap will be concluded to-morrow on extra traps. In response to Dr. Carver's challenge, Capt. Brewer said this afternoon that he was ready to shoot Carver three or five matches, at 200 birds, for $1,000 or at 100 for $500, the shoot to be held at John Watson's grounds, Chicago. Capt. Brewer says that he is anxious to have Dr. Carver post his money.

American Trap Shooters' League.

The American Trap Shooters' League was organized last night. Delegates from clubs from all over the country met at the Astor House. The objects of the league are to assign dates for tournaments, prevent clashing as far as possible, adopt uniform rules to govern trap shooting, and assist in the enforcement of the fish and game laws. The officers of the league are: Col. Heber Breintnall of the Essex Gun Club, Newark, President; Irby Bennett, Memphis Gun Club, First Vice President; Col. J. T. Anthony, Charlotte Gun Club of Charlotte, N. C., Second Vice President; C. H. Mowry of Syracuse, Third Vice President; Edward Banks, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY A. C. CRICKET.

Many Games Arranged for the Season by First and Second Elevens.

The New-Jersey A. C. is going in strongly for cricket this season, and a lengthy schedule of games has been arranged. The list, as now made up, embraces forty-seven games, and during the season other matches will be arranged, especially for middle-of-the-week days. The team will be, if anything, stronger than that of last year, when but one defeat was sustained all through the season. The following is the schedule:

FIRST ELEVEN.

May 4, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Bergen Point; May 11, vs. Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; May 25, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Prospect Park; June 1, vs. Staten Island C. C., at Bergen Point; June 5, vs. Incogniti C. C., at Bergen Point; June 8, vs. State Island C. C., at Livingston; June 15, vs. New-York C. C., at Bergen Point; June 19, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Bergen Point; June 21-22, vs. Germantown C. C., at Philadelphia; June 29, vs. *Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; July 4, vs. Staten Island C. C., at Livingston; July 13, vs. Incogniti C. C., at Bergen Point; July 17, vs. St. George's A. C., at Bergen Point; July 24, vs. St. George's A. C., at Bergen Point; July 27, vs. *Manhattan C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 7, vs. Incogniti C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 10, vs. *Staten Island C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 14, vs. Manhattan C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 17, vs. *Brooklyn C. C., at Prospect Park; Aug. 21, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Prospect Park; Aug. 24, vs. *New-York C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 31, vs. Paterson C. C., at Paterson; Sept. 2, vs. State of New-Jersey vs. All Brooklyn, at Prospect Park; Sept. 7, vs. *Brooklyn C. C., at Bergen Point; Sept. 14, vs. *Staten Island C. C., at Livingston.

*Championship games of the Metropolitan District Cricket League.

SECOND ELEVEN.

May 11, vs. Paterson C. C., at Paterson; May 18, vs. Staten Island C. C., at Bergen Point; May 25, vs. Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; June 1, vs. *Columbia C. C., at Bergen Point; June 8, vs. New-York C. C., at Central Park; June 15, vs. *Kings County St. George, at Bergen Point; June 22, vs. Staten Island C. C., at Livingston; June 29, vs. *Harlem C. C., at Bergen Point; July 3, vs. Staten Island C. C., at Livingston; July 6, vs. *Paterson C. C., at Paterson; July 12, vs. *Metropolitan Insurance A. C., at Bergen Point; July 20, vs. *St. George's A. C., at Weehawken; July 27, vs. *Metropolitan Insurance A. C., at Central Park; Aug. 1, vs. New-York C. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 3, vs. *Columbia C. C., at Central Park; Aug. 10, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Prospect Park; Aug. 17, vs. Manhattan C. C., at Prospect Park; Aug. 24, vs. St. George's A. C., at Bergen Point; Aug. 31, vs. Paterson C. C., at Bergen Point; Sept. 2, vs. *Kings County St. George, at Prospect Park; Sept. 7, vs. *Harlem C. C., at Central Park; Sept. 14, vs. Brooklyn C. C., at Prospect Park; Sept. 21, vs. *Paterson C. C., at Bergen Point.

*Championship games of the New-York Cricket Association.

Games for Students.

The Columbia College Athletic Union has arranged a set of interscholastic games, open to all students under twenty-one years of age who are attending private school within a radius of fifty miles of the city. The games will take place at Columbus Oval, William's Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, April 13, and will consist of the following contests: 100-yard dash, 100-yard dash, (Junior,) 220-yard dash, 220-yard dash, (under sixteen years of age,) 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, 120-yard hurdle, (3 feet,) 220-yard hurdle, (2 feet 6 inches,) one-mile walk, one-mile bicycle, putting shot, (12 pounds,) throwing hammer, (12 pounds,) throwing baseball, pole vault, running high jump, and running broad jump, making in all sixteen events. Handsome silver cups will be given to first, second, and third in each event.

Sachs's School will also hold its first annual Spring games on Monday, April 15, at Berkeley Oval. It has the 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, and one-mile run open.

The Trinity School games fall on Thursday, April 18. The following events will be open, under the Interscholastic Athletic Association rules: 300-yard dash, half-mile run, one-mile bicycle, one-mile walk, and running broad jump.

Steam Yacht Races at Nice.

NICE, April 3.—The entries for the steam-yacht race originally fixed for March 28 and several times postponed, not having been filled according to the conditions, the following contest has been substituted: A steam-yacht race, open to all comers and boats of all sizes, to compete for a challenge cup presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, over a course of fifty-three miles. The first prize will be the challenge cup and a purse of £200, the second purse of £100, and the third a purse of £50. The race is to be sailed on April 10.

A match was started at Cannes between the small raters Aranella and Sainct Martial. The distance sailed was twenty-two miles, and the prize was an object of art valued at 2,500f. There was a moderate breeze from the east, but it was sufficient to create a rough sea. The Sainct Martial's bowsprit shrouds were carried away and she was obliged to abandon the race. The Aranella continued over the course. Her actual time was 3:05:02.

A Kennel Club Proposed.

An effort will soon be made to form a kennel club for the metropolitan district, with objects entirely social, and the establishing of club rooms that may afford headquarters for kennel interests in this section. The sentiment is that such a club can be kept select, and at the same time be promoted from among the large number in and about New-York who are interested in dogs to a membership sufficient to meet all necessary expenses. Five gentlemen, well-known in kennel circles, are actively interested in the proposed club. They are Thomas H. Terry, James Watson, A. C. Wilmerding, E. M. Oldham, and James Mortimer. Those desiring to become members of the club should send their names to Mr. Oldham, at 166 West Seventy-ninth Street, before the 22d inst.

New-York to Play To-day.

For the first time in many years, the Giants will not open the preliminary season at the Polo Grounds with the Jaspers of Manhattan College. This is owing to no fault of either team. Both nines were on the grounds yesterday afternoon ready to play, but the field was soft from the recent rain, and not in condition to be used. The game with the Jaspers therefore had to be set back.

Several hundred cranks made the trip to see the opening game, and when they learned that the gates would not be swung they showed keen disappointment. The grounds ought to be in fair condition by this afternoon, however, and then, beginning at 3:30, they can see the Giants at play. The New-Yorks will have as opponents the team of the University of Pennsylvania. The personnel of the sides will probably be as follows:

New-York.	Positions.	U. of Penn.
Rusie, Meekin, and German	Pitchers	Schoenhut and King
Farrell and Wilson	Catchers	Reuning
Doyle	First base	Goechle
Stafford	Second base	Coutrell
Davis	Third base	Blakeley
Fuller	Short Stop	Avill
Tiernan	Right field	German
Bannon	Centre field	Hollister
Burke	Left field	Blair

Yale, 19; Murray Hills, 1.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Yale had an easy game to-day at the Yale Field with the Murray Hill baseball nine. A number

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Freight Rates Fixed on Traffic Destined for the Northwest.

LARGE MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN

The New Rates to Take Effect with the Opening of Navigation—Practically the Same as Last Season.

An adjustment of freight rates on westbound traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and points in the Northwest was practically arranged in the Trunk Line Association offices, in this city, yesterday. The new rates will go into effect upon the opening of navigation on the lakes, and the canals, about the middle of this month.

The meeting was largely attended by representatives of the Trunk Line Association, the New-England lines, the lake lines, the Northwest lines, and the Canadian lines. The rates fixed yesterday will apply on shipments of freight destined from any Eastern points to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other points in the Northwest, including ports on Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior.

The rates agreed upon are substantially the same as those in operation last season. They are based on a rate of 54 cents per 100 pounds, first class, from New-York to Chicago, via lake and rail. The St. Paul and Minneapolis rate is made by adding the local charges between Chicago and those points to the rate from New-York to Chicago.

Among the well-known railroad men who attended the meeting were Vice President H. J. Hayden, New-York Central; Vice President Frank Thomson, Pennsylvania; George B. Randolph, traffic manager of the New-York and New-England; William F. Berry, General Traffic Manager of the Boston and Maine; H. B. Chapin, General Freight Agent of the Boston and Albany; A. S. Crane, General Freight Agent of the Fitchburg; N. A. Wilcox, General Freight Agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford; Thomas Miller, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; George Olds, General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific, and representatives of all the trunk lines, the St. Paul system, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Grand Trunk.

CHICAGO AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Suit to Invalidate $30,000,000 of Bonds Dismissed by Judge Jenkins.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Judge Jenkins, of the United States Court to-day decided the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, in regard to the validity of the $30,000,000 of bonds of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which is of great interest to Eastern investors. The court held that the property of the railroad company should be applied on the bonds in any event. In 1889 the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company made a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, to secure the issue of bonds to the extent of $30,000,000. The railroad company then leased the property to the Wisconsin Central Company, who immediately afterward leased it to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for ninety-nine years. On default of payment of the interest, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company commenced the present suit in the United States Courts to foreclose the mortgage.

The defense set up was that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company had never qualified to do business in Illinois, by depositing $200,000 with the State Auditor. This defense was set up by the original mortgageor, the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, by its lessee, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Louis Dasnell, a judgment creditor. The question was argued two or three months ago before the court by lawyers from different parts of the country.

Shortly after the arguments, Attorney General Moloney of Illinois, appeared in court with an intervening petition. He also presented an elaborate printed brief in support of his position. He contended that the mortgage should be held void, and asked the court to decree that the trustee could not act in the case.

Judge Jenkins decided the case to-day, holding that the Illinois statute referred to did not apply to foreign corporations simply taking mortgages, but only to those doing active business in this State. Even if the mortgage was inoperative as to the provisions about the trustee taking possession in case of default, the court said that the mortgage remained good as a security.

The court also held that the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, having received the proceeds of the bonds, was estopped from making any such defense as it did. The Northern Pacific Company, having issued, under and subject to the mortgage, was in no better position. Again, the court held that in any event the court would proceed to sell the property and apply the proceeds on the bonds.

Judge Jenkins also held that Attorney General Moloney's position in law was bad, and that the latter had not interest or reason to come into court in the matter and attempt to enforce penalties in a suit in a court of chancery, as against innocent holders of bonds; that Dasnell, although a judgment creditor, was held to be in no better position.

The court then dismissed the intervening petition of the Attorney General for want of equity, and ordered that the railroad companies should answer to the merits of the bill by May 1.

TO PURSUE RUMOR MONGERS.

Philadelphia Traction People Propose to Take Legal Steps.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Those of the officials of the Metropolitan Traction Company who reside in this city, and who were seen this afternoon relative to the current report concerning the financial condition of the property, made no effort to conceal the fact that litigation would shortly be instituted for the purpose of bringing to account those concerned in circulating these misleading stories, and it is understood that an eminent legal adviser has already been engaged to trace their source.

P. A. B. Widener, President of the Philadelphia Traction Company, authorized the statement that the finances and the financial condition of the company were never in a healthier condition, and declared that the stories intimating a disagreement between the New-York and Philadelphia interests in the property were pure fabrications. He added that there was never an unpleasant word passed between them. As to the object of the current rumors, Mr. Widener said he was at a loss to know for what purpose they were circulated other than with a view of utilizing them for stock-market purposes. There was absolutely no reason, he said, for the downward movement in the stock.

Tour of the Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, with the exception of Commissioner Knapp, will leave on the 16th inst. for a circuit through the West, upon which some important railroad hearings will come up. The following is the itinerary of the commission, and the assignment of cases for hearing:

St. Louis, Mo., April 18—10 A. M.—Jerome Hill Cotton Company against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company; April 19, 10 A. M.—Missouri Railroad Commission against the Eureka Springs Railway Company.

Denver, Col., April 22, 2 P. M.—The cases of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Pueblo, Col., and George J. Kindel of Denver, Col., against railroads reaching Colorado points from the East and from the Pacific coast.

Kearney, Neb., April 26, 10 A. M.—The cases brought by A. J. Gustin of Kearney, Neb., against railroads engaged in transportation between Kearney and points easterly, westerly, and southerly of that place.

Omaha, Neb., April 29, 10 A. M.—The cases of the Omaha Commercial Club against railroads carrying between Texas points and Omaha, and between Chicago and other points and Omaha.

Kansas City, Mo., May 3, 10 A. M.—The case of Armstrong & Barber of Burlington, Kan., against the Atchison and Arkansas points to Burlington, Kansas City, and other points.

Chicago, May 6, 11 A. M.—The cases of George L. Castle of Chicago against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the Fruit Growers' Association of Illinois against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Signing the Atchison Plan.

Official announcement was made yesterday that the Atchison reorganization plan had been signed by a majority of the London committee of ten and also by Hope & Co. of Amsterdam. When all of the London signatures are attached the plan will be duly signed by the New-York committee and will become operative.

Chairman Edward King of the Atchison joint reorganization committee was in California with his inspection party yesterday. Their return trip will be over the Colorado Midland and the St. Louis and San Francisco lines.

Important Freight Conference.

Arrangements have been completed for a conference in Buffalo on Thursday, the 25th inst., to discuss the subject of reconsignment of railway freight from the West. The main points to be considered are the time allowed for reconsignment and the commodities upon which such privileges will be allowed. The conference will be attended by six representatives of the Trunk Line Association, two representatives of the Central Traffic Association, and two from the Western Freight Association.

The Coal Presidents.

President Joseph H. Harris of the Reading Railroad, it was reported yesterday, has received favorable replies from the Presidents of the several coal-carrying roads regarding his invitation for another meeting in this city to-morrow. The meeting is supposed to have been called at the request of President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Road, who is credited with having outlined a proposition that may lead to a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Buffalo says that the Niagara Falls Power Company intends, by arrangement with the New-York Central Railroad Company, to utilize the latter's tracks for the purpose of bringing electrical energy to this city by overhead wire. It is also stated that the Belt Line tracks round the city will be similarly used by the company for purposes of distribution in the event of a franchise being granted by the city.

—A contract has been signed by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton, Penn., part owners of the Cornwall Ore Banks, and owners of the Colebrook Furnaces, in West Lebanon, to furnish to a California railroad company 12,000 tons of steel rails at $22.75 per ton, delivered alongside of ship, in Jersey City. This will require a steady supply of iron from the Colebrook furnaces and other plants in this vicinity.

—The Chicago Railroad Association yesterday re-elected its old Board of Officers, as follows: President—D. W. Cook; Vice President—C. A. Higgins; Secretary and Treasurer—A. F. McMillan; Executive Committee—C. A. Cairns, Lucius Wakely, and F. W. Buskirk. The Northern Michigan Transportation Company was admitted to membership.

—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern has sent notice of its withdrawal from the Western Trunk Line Committee (Freight.) The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, which had close relations with the retiring line, will be the principal one affected should the latter cut rates, which seems to be the object it has in view.

—William Jay Turner is President of the new Lehigh and New-England Railroad Company, which succeeds the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad Company. The new corporation proposes to build a through line from Slatington, Penn., to Campbell Hall, N. Y.

—Freight officers of the Central Traffic Association were in session in Chicago yesterday trying to find a solution of the present cuts in tariff. Nothing definite was done, but the situation was thoroughly discussed.

—United States Judge Taft, in Toledo, has dismissed the petition of the Murray committee of the Ann Arbor Railway stockholders, and the sale of the road will take place on the 13th inst.

—A dispatch from Philadelphia says that the Lehigh Valley Railroad has just concluded negotiations for the placing of a three-million-dollar loan in London for one year.

—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company, who has been in the South for several days, is expected back in New-York on Saturday.

—Chesapeake and Ohio's gross earnings for the fourth week of March show an increase of $55,000.

—A charter has been granted to the Pittsburg Connecting Railway Company, with $200,000 capital.

German Anti-Toxine Control.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—United States Consul F. H. Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, reports to the Department of State that the Imperial Government has assumed control of the manufacture of anti-diphtheretic serum.

This step was taken in view of the widely extended use of the serum, the skill and care required for its proper preparation, and the danger which may result to patients from the use of adulterated or improperly prepared antitoxine.

It is now sold by licensed apothecaries, under strict official control.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Teutonic from Liverpool.

A.—F. H. Allen, Louis Amberg, G. Armstrong, J. W. Astley.—B.—James A. Baker, L. C. Bassford, R. T. Baylis, Mrs. M. S. Bird, H. Bird, M. Blackett, Mrs. F. H. Blackett, Mrs. Barry Blagrave, the Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Burtiew.—C.—K. Campbell, W. Calder, Emile Chalencon, A. G. Clark, Harvey Coale, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cook, D. Cornfoot, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Corthell, Miss J. M. Crofton, S. A. Crozier, A. A. Cullin.—D.—Mrs. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis, Ben Davis, G. E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan.—E.—Oscar Eichhorn, H. Elder.—F.—Miss A. Finnigan, Miss B. M. Finnigan, J. E. Fletcher, Miss Foote, C. B. Fritz.—G.—Norman H. Gardiner, Mr. Geismar, Mrs. E. Kellogg-Gilroy, Mrs. C. L. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goff, W. D. Grant, W. H. Grindley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Griswold, Mrs. G. E. Guerrier, George H. Guest, B. S. Guinness.—H.—J. Haddow, L. B. Harnett, C. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. John Healey, Arthur H. Hearn, A. Hepner, J. Leon Herrebondt, Miss Heslop, W. A. Holman, Frederick Huth A. Hodge, A. Hodgson, Miss Isabelle Holland, Mrs. Hunt.—J.—Mrs. Jackson, L. A. Johnson, T. R. Jolly.—K.—G. A. Kohl, Mrs. Kough.—L.—Miss A. C. Lamb, Miss G. Lamb, Paul Larsen, H. Poulton Lay, De Westley Layton, Miss Leggat, J. R. Livermore, Henry Lockwood, M. Luce.—M.—A. Macaulay, Miss A. M. Maclay, W. D. Madden, Miss C. E. Mansel, George March, Miss Martin, A. H. McBride, F. S. Mead, Mrs. Meade, Baron von Schutzbar Milchling, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. C. Muir.—N.—George Nichol.—O.—Emile Odier, S. Ortweller.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Palmer, W. N. Parker, C. P. Parker, James Parker, C. P. G. Patterson, G. Pectet, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, W. H. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Peyser, T. J. Porter, J. S. Power.—R.—The Rev. D. J. Reardon, R. G. Reid, Dr. H. G. Roddick, A. A. Roop, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenblat.—S.—W. M. Salt, R. J. Salt, H. N. Shaw, Ralph P. Singleton, W. H. Slipper,, A. B. Shaw, G. Stickley, R. K. Symon.—T.—S. S. Tallman, H. C. Tabrett, Elbridge Torrey, J. M. Turner.—V.—A. J. Valentine, William Vassie.—W.—Mrs. G. P. Ward, L. E. Weaver, Weston W. F. M. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. White, L. White, Mr. and Mrs. Warszaurak, H. Wing, Miss A. Wing, J. Wolf, Jr., Mr. Page-Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Workman.—Y.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young.—Z.—Count Zborowski.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

WE COULD NOT HIDE

good storekeeping if we tried to. One would tell another, and so the news would spread. It is spreading. The papers help, but the papers, without your backing, would soon leave us empty aisles. You come because it pays you.

BLACK JAP SILKS.

Three exceptional lots:
22 in., extra heavy, 25c.
24 in., better, finer, 38c.
27 and 30 in., 75c. kind, 47c.
ANOTHER SPECIAL.
85 pieces checked Jap Taffeta Silks, 50c. kind, at 25c. On sale at 9 o'clock, near Rotunda.

WOMEN'S CLOAKS—SUITS.

Half a dozen items that you find money in.
English serge double Capes, trimmed with 9 rows of wide braid, silk lined, at $10.50.
Camel's-hair serge Capes, prettily braided and lined throughout with silk, $10.
Black cloth and light tan covert cloth double Capes, top cape and collar prettily braided, $3.50.
Black kersey double Capes, velvet collar, wilt bound, $7.50.
Double Capes of double-faced Scotch cheviot, 5 rows stitching on each cape, a good knockabout that won't show the dirt, $7.50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S CAPES.

Too many styles—like flowers too thick in a bed. We weed out a few—to half throw away. Originally $5 to $15, now $2.50 to $7.50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

From an importer and manufacturer—silk, satin, crepon, moire, serge, and cheviot Skirts that we can hand you at less than wholesale prices. Meant to be $7.50 to $60; we say $3.75 to $40.
Second Floor, Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.

Do you know them? Two distinct kinds—one for fine family sewing, the other for large, showy, sensational things—making a great display for little money. Notice these Embroideries. All finely stitched—nothing finer—on firm cloth, that should outwear the best of muslin, and only 11 and 19c—quarter prices.
Broadway.

12 YDS. VALENCIENNES LACE, 25c.

Nothing in this country like it. White and butter color. Keep an eye on our Lace store. New things every day.
Broadway.

APRIL SHOWERS.

How about the Umbrella? The Burlington Arcade is of fine silk, selvedge edge, fine English handles, close roll, 26 in., $3; 28 in., $3.45. Nothing prettier at any price.

More of the off-color 26 in. Umbrellas like those that went so quickly last Monday at $1.18.
Broadway.

$6 ROCKERS AT $3.85.

Only 100 of them—oak, curly birch, and mahogany finish. High back and arms. Seats upholstered in tapestry, damask and brocatelle. Ready Thursday morning.

There are 3 acres of Furniture samples around them.
Fourth Floor.

RIBBONS.

Some of the scarcest things in the Ribbon line are here at fraction prices—pure silk, double satin black Ribbons, exquisite lustre.
Up to 3 in., at 17c. the yd.
Nos. 30 and 40, at 25c. the yd.

We know of nothing better in the market at 50 per cent. more.

You'll soon know this Ribbon store better—lose money not to know it.
Broadway and Tenth Street.

HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES, $60.

Bicycles that sell to-day at $90 or more. If you knew their birthright name you'd know how good they are, almost any wheelman would know. It's part of the deal not to give that name—but to give you $30 instead—$90 Wheels at $60.

Look them over—bearings, chain cones, cranks, frame, hubs, pedals, spokes—everything. See if they aren't best of best. See if the whole outfit isn't first-class.
Wheel 28 inches.
Total weight, Roadster, 24 lbs.
With M. & W. or N. Y. tires, $60; Women's, $65.
With G. & J., Palmer, Webb, or Dunlap tires, $5 extra.

Special space first floor.

CLOTHES FOR THE BOY.

You can dress him comfortably and neatly and at surprisingly little cost.
Boys' Knee Trousers, plain blue serge and pretty fancy mixtures, 4 to 15 years, 50c.
Fauntleroy Skirts, neat checks and mixed cloths, natty little garments with a boyish look, 3 to 6 years, $1.95.
Boys' Sailor Sacks, navy blue serge, neatly braided, 3 to 10 years, $3.25.
Boys' Galatea Sailor Suits, navy blue and white stripes, trimmed with navy blue collars, cuffs, and shield, shield prettily braided, 3 to 10 years, $1.50.
Double-breasted light weight Spring Reefers, navy blue serge, 3 to 7 years, $2.95.
Second Floor, Ninth Street.

LINENS.

Almost at random:
Fine fringed Tea Doylies, 18x18 in., 18c kind at 8c.
White fringed Tea Cloths, 40x40 in., $1 kind at 35c. Others, 2x2 yds., were $3.50, now $1.75.
Finest Dresden linen Cloths, 36x36 in., were $3, now $1.50.
Fringed Cloths and Doylies, colored borders and white. Cloths 2x2½, 2x3, 2x3½ yds., $2.25, $2.75 and $3 the set, were $3.50 to $4.75. Finer sets at $3, $4 and $5, were $6, $7 and $8.
Fine French Damask Cloths, slightly soiled, 2½ yds. wide, 3 and 3½ yds. long, with some Napkins to match, at two-thirds prices.
Hemstitched linen Pillow Cases, $1 kind at 75c. the pair.
Hemstitched linen Sheets, $6 kind, at $4 the pair.
Huck Towels, 20x40 in., 20c kind at $1.25 the doz. Extra heavy, hemmed, 21x40 in., 25c. kind at 16c.
Irish Huck, hemstitched, 20x45 in., 35c kind at 25c.

A great variety of Napkins at about two-thirds.
Fourth Avenue.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

ANTITOXINE WAS NOT FATAL

Dr. Wyckoff Says Examination Proves that the Shock Killed Miss Bertha M. Valentine.

The death of Miss Bertha M. Valentine of 311 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, last Friday, almost immediately after she had received a hypodermic injection of antitoxine, administered by Dr. Kortright, is the subject of interesting discussion among the physicians of Brooklyn.

Dr. Kortright, in an interview published in The New-York Times of yesterday, said: "As a matter of fact, I am inclined to believe, with Dr. Edson of New-York, that mine was not antitoxine, but toxine. It was meant to be given to a horse, to produce antitoxine, and not to a patient."

Deputy Health Commissioner Wyckoff, in the absence of Health Commissioner Emery, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"The Commissioner and myself," he said, "are convinced that antitoxine was not to blame for the death of this young woman, but that the disastrous effects were due to the hypodermic injection, the patient not being able to stand it. Dr. Wilson and Dr. Park have confirmed that."

When it was suggested that a mistake might have been made in the labeling, Dr. Wyckoff said: "I do not think so. The autopsy by Dr. Clayland shows that the cause of death was not inherent in the antitoxine."

"Antitoxine is a great boon to physicians. Brooklyn has gone so far as to get an appropriation in order to get its own antitoxine. Dr. Wilson has charge of the stables, and is getting ready to produce the lymph for the poor who cannot afford to purchase it.

"We have on hand here the Schulze-Berge and Behring antitoxine, which we sell to physicians who have not the time to go to New-York. We have three grades here."

Dr. Wyckoff is of the opinion that the case of Miss Valentine will not in the least affect the use of antitoxine.

One May Be State's Evidence.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 3.—Herbert Harding and Clarence Warbeck, who are charged with having robbed the United States Express Company, were arraigned before Police Justice Potts this afternoon. They waived examination and were remanded. Harding will be held for trial, and Warbeck will probably turn State's evidence.

It has not yet been decided whether to extradite William Harding, now under arrest at Binghamton, N. Y., and bring him here to be tried for complicity in the robberies or to put him on trial at Binghamton for receiving stolen goods. The police authorities here favor the latter course, as they believe that he can be more severely punished in that way.

Addicks Receives Five Votes.

Dover, Del., April 3.—Another ballot was taken by the Legislature to-day for United States Senator and the vote stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 5; Massey, (Rep.,) 3; Ridgeley, (Dem.,) 10; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 1; absent, 2.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:28	Moon sets...3:02	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	2:15	2:48	8:55	9:00
Governors Island	2:38	3:17	9:19	9:35
Hell Gate	4:31	5:10	10:47	11:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 5.		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 6.		
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	
Aurania, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Windward Islands	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	11:00 A. M.	
Mobile, London		
Obdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Jamaica		
Vigilancia, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) April 4.—Cuffic, Liverpool, March 28; Finance, Colon, March 24; Friesland, Gibraltar, March 25; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, March 26; Glanayron, Huelva, March 18; Havel, Bremen, March 26; Marengo, Antwerp, March 17; Massasoit, Swansea, March 21; Nomadic, Liverpool, March 23; Stockholm City, Antwerp, March 13; Waesland, Antwerp, March 23.

FRIDAY, April 5.—Boston City, Swansea, March 23; Hekla, Christiansand, March 22; Largo Bay, Gibraltar, March 21; Saragossa, Gibraltar, March 21.

SATURDAY, April 6.—Coleridge, Pernambuco, March 22; New-York, Southampton, March 30; Santiago, Nassau, April 2; Umbria, Liverpool, March 30.

SUNDAY, April 7.—Biela, St. Lucia, March 30; La Normandie, Havre, March 30; Scandia, Havre, March 25; Taormina, Hamburg, March 22; Wittekind, Bremen, March 25.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, April 3.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, &c., March 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 6:39 P. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Pousen, Rotterdam March 20, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Neptuno, Birkhan, Montego Bay March 23, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, McIntosh, Vera Cruz, &c., March 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon March 27, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London March 21, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Stannard, Leith March 12, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Goldsboro, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Casquera, La Guayra, &c., March 14, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Vega, for Lisbon; Adriatic, for Liverpool; Burgermeister Petersen, for Dover; Noordland, for Antwerp; Berlin, for Southampton; Bluefields, for Baltimore; George W. Clyde, for Inagua, &c.; San Marcos, for San Domingo City, &c.; Straits of Magellan, for Lisbon, &c.; Reading, for Boston; Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.; Yumuri, for Havana, &c.; Hubert, for Barbados, &c.

Barks Calburga, for Adelaide; Birkdale, for Limerick.

Brig Robert Dillon, for Charlotte Harbor, Florida.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 3.—The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: A third-class red spar buoy, No. 4, has been established in 13 feet of water to the southward and westward and close to Newfoundland Reef, Captain Harbor, near the entrance to Greenwich and Cos Cob Harbors, Connecticut. The least water on the reef is 3 feet.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 3.—SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York for Southampton, passed the Scilly Islands at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New-York March 16, arr. at Genoa April 1.

SS Croma, (Br.,) Capt. Lord, from New-York March 19 for Leith, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, from New-York March 19 for Dover, for orders, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Azov, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 31.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. Steenken, from New-York March 1, via Baltimore, for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York March 31.

SS Turret Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Kletgaard, from Rosario and Buenos Ayres, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York March 31.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. Akester, sld. from Antwerp for New-York April 1.

SS Eucild (Br.) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York to-day.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Santos for New-York to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York March 14 for Oporto, arr. at Leixoes March 29.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlmann, from New-York March 11, arr. at Dantzic March 31.

SS Planet Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Kelly, from New-York Nov. 24, via St. Michael's, &c., arr. at Iloilo before April 1.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York March 16, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Chabot, from New-York March 8, via Lisbon for Bordeaux, arr. at Pauillan yesterday.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York March 16, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York March 18, arr. at London to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 9 P. M. to-day.

Auction Sales.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

John H. French, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings,
APRIL 8th, 9th, and 10th,
AT THE
REYNOLDS ART GALLERY,
No. 286 Fifth Avenue,

The entire Reynolds collection of pictures.

In this collection are examples by the following well-known artists:

Bouguereau,	Willems,	Robie,
Vibert,	Tenier,	De Haas,
Mauve,	Grolleron,	Roybet,
... Joshua Reynolds,	Corot,	Von Blaas,
Daubigny,	Schreyer,	De Schreyver,
Jacques,	Verboeckhoven,	Isabey,
Grutzner,	Jacquet,	Lambert,
Bonheur,	Dupre,	Jozef,
Israels,	Berkick,	&c., &c.

This sale is absolute, without reserve, to settle the estate of the late Alfred John Reynolds of London, England. The entire collection will be on private exhibition Wednesday and until sale. Catalogues can be obtained at the gallery. The sale will commence at 8 o'clock Monday evening, April 8.

Winter Resorts.

HOT SPRINGS, N. C.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS,
Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. 24 hours from New-York via Penn. and Southern Railways. Information furnished at offices of either railroad company.

Mountain Park Hotel.
UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. Lewis A. Sayre, Newton M. Shaffer, Andrew H. Smith, August Caillé, W. F. Chappell, R. C. M. Page, C. C. Ransom, New-York.

"INTERPINES."
WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON,
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air, Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION ABOUT SPRING AND SUMMER RESORTS, call on Fred. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Building, Mad. Sq.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year. THOS. H. & A. G. BEDLOE.

HOTEL SAN MARCOS, PACIFIC AV. AND Massachusetts.—Sun parlor; elevator, steam heat, hot and cold sea baths; private farm and dairy. E. W. LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL ALLEN, CORNER PACIFIC AND Arkansas.—One square from depot and beach. W. S. ALLEN, Proprietor.

Spring Resorts.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students may begin any time; open all Summer. Also Summer school at Asbury Park N. J.

Miscellaneous.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOlicited to aid a poor man in procuring an artificial limb; having to use two crutches stands in his way of finding employment. H. S., Bible and Fruit Mission, 416 East 26th St.

Dry Goods.

GLOVE DAY!—Biarritz, 39c.; Grenoble Piqués, 59c.; Mousquetaires, Suedes, 59c.; 4-Button Kid Suedes, 75c.; 4-Button Reynier, $1.23; 8-Button Reynier, $1.59; Gentlemen's Extra Quality Piqués, 89c., &c. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Goat, wagon, harness; decided bargain: $15. 139 West 53d St.

Readers OF THE TIMES
Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO. 71 MADISON AV.—Large rooms for families, with board; also single rooms; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

62 EAST 92d ST.—Two furnished rooms, with improvements, in private house.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Gentlemen only; handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; breakfast if desired.

Hotels.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the world!
Hotel Majestic.
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN.
Entire Block, Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets, New-York.
A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
Choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by week, month, or year; cuisine of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

A.—
HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
Fine fire-proof hotel; European plan. Reasonable rates; Broadway cars pass the door. First-class accommodation for families or transients.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,
292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.
Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.
C. A. MERRITT, Lessee and Manager.

Proposals.

(12,440.)
COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
To Contractors.

Proposals
For furnishing materials and performing work required for the furnishings and alterations in the new Criminal Court House, on the block bounded by Centre, Elm, Franklin, and White Streets, as approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at meetings held December 18, 1894, January 11, 1895, and February 28, 1895.
NOTE.—Bids will be received as follows:
Bid No. 1. Furniture, &c.
Bid No. 2. Safes.
Bid No. 3. Burglar-proof file case.
Bid No. 4. Electrical system.
Bid No. 5. General items, such as carpenter and joiner work, iron work, plastering, hardware, and other works mentioned below.

It is to be understood that all the requirements and conditions of the contract and specifications shall apply alike to each bid.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M., Monday, April 8th, 1895, at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by and in presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and read, and the award of contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties

CITY CLUB'S GOOD WORK

Funds and Permanent Home Needed to Help It Do More.

THE RECORD FOR ONE YEAR

Interesting Facts Set Forth in Secretary Pryor's Report—Progress in the Fight for Non-Partisanship.

The City Club held its annual meeting last evening at its clubhouse, 677 Fifth Avenue. President James C. Carter presided. In opening the meeting, President Carter referred briefly to some of the good results attained by the club.

"The recent election at Chicago," he said, "I hold to be a more significant victory in the reform movement than even our own triumph at the polls last Fall. It shows how strongly the reaction against corrupt municipal government has taken hold of the people throughout the nation."

Mr. Carter complimented Col. Waring upon the non-partisan methods he had pursued thus far in conducting the affairs of the Department of Street Cleaning.

The election of Trustees followed Mr. Carter's remarks. It resulted as follows:

For Trustees to fill vacancies, Class of 1896—Gustav H. Schwab and Henry C. Tinker. For Trustees for full term, Class of 1896—Wager Swayne, J. Kennedy Tod, David B. Ogden, Robert S. Minturn, and George M. Cumming.

Secretary James Pryor then read the annual report, the principal portion of which follows:

The subject of permanent headquarters for the club has received attention at the hands of the Trustees. The subject has been discussed at the meetings of the board, but without definite result. The lease of the present house has been renewed for a year from May, 1895. At the end of that time, possibly sooner, the club must decide upon some policy as to a home. If the members believe that in the system of Good Government Clubs, of which the City Club is a component part, we have the best promise of permanent usefulness ever given by a municipal reform organization of this city, it follows that no effort should be thought too great that would aid very much to secure the continuance of this club.

The occupancy of a suitable fixed abiding place would give our organization a stability that it would not otherwise have, and would enable it to assist the Good Government Clubs in ways not now possible. The proposition to buy or build a clubhouse is thought by many to be too ambitious; but if we can persuade our citizens that the importance of our work is half as great as we are wont to think it, the club will not experience any difficulty in carrying out a rational plan, however large, for establishing the movement on a firm financial basis, with capital for a clubhouse and an income for the political work.

And how important is the work—the effort to secure permanently good government for our city. The point at which our system of government has failed is in the cities. All the large municipalities in the country are suffering from gross misgovernment, and most of them have so suffered for years. So far as our cities are concerned, therefore, our people might almost be said to have lost the faculty of self-government. They have lost the sense of local patriotism, and we see the intelligent citizen voting for the continuance of ring rule in his city, in order that his party in the State or the Nation may be strengthened. To this end, he sacrifices the Government which touches his family and his neighbors at a hundred points to one point touched by the Government of State or Nation. To this end, he refuses to unite with other honest men in the community, and continues to impose upon himself and his fellow-citizens the damages and the untold discomforts of dirty streets, the insolence and petty tyranny of half-disciplined, overpaid police, the presence of peddlers' stands upon crowded sidewalks, the subversion of sidewalk, injustice in juries, Grand Juries, police courts, and sometimes courts of better repute, injustice and inequality in the imposition of local taxes, and general inefficiency and frequent dishonesty in municipal office.

Patriotism has been defined as a passionate desire to maintain the Government of one's country in such a state of efficiency as will best promote the well-being of all the people. In this sense local patriotism scarcely exists in our cities. Can the citizen who has no local patriotism harbor national patriotism in his breast? Can he, while deliberately giving over his city to be despoiled, remain a patriot in State and national matters? He can not. The loss of the sense of local patriotism will be followed inevitably by loss of the sense of national patriotism. And what then? Our institutions are founded on the intelligence and integrity of the individual citizen, upon the measure of patriotism at his command. If this fails, the very foundations are gone, and our great experiment in popular government is doomed. If this is true, it is no exaggeration to say that the most immediately important public question to-day is this great question of municipal government. The problem must be solved; and no expenditure of effort, of money, of lives, would be too great in the process.

On the other hand, if our local patriotism is active and vigilant, we need have no fear for the Nation. A man will not be an enthusiastic advocate of good government in Buffalo and a supporter of rascality in Washington. If our cities had shown sufficient civic virtue to keep themselves pure, that virtue would have permeated the whole body politic. The Senate of the United States would not be what it is to-day. The Democratic Party in Congress, and the Republican Party in the New-York Legislature, would not have brought disgrace upon themselves and those whom they represent.

If New-York has been the most notable example of municipal misrule in the country, her citizens may find some consolation in the fact that she now leads the movement for good government in our cities, which is gathering strength in all parts of the country. The first great victory for this movement was gained in the pitched battle in which Tammany Hall was routed in November. All the politicians arrayed against Tammany Hall at that time, recognized the fact that the theory of non-partisanship in municipal matters had received such popular recognition that no faction opposed to Tammany could refuse to adopt that theory. Accordingly, we beheld many politicians whose taste for spoils had not, in fact, been dulled, contending for non-partisanship, apparently with might and main.

This was a sure sign that progress had been made in educating the people in that theory; for no one supposed that the machine politicians would embrace non-partisanship unless upon compulsion. When it had served its turn as a bait for the good, easy citizen, the factions were quite ready to discard it. Indeed, the bitterest abuse directed against Mayor Strong comes from those very politicians, and is provoked by his efforts to stand by his promises to conduct a strictly non-partisan administration. It is perhaps not too much to say, that the victory of this principle was due in part to the educational work of the City Club, and to the influence of the numerous Good Government Clubs started and fostered by it. For more than two years, this club and its affiliated clubs had urged upon our citizens the necessity of conducting municipal elections and municipal government independently of considerations of State and National politics. In some of the elections of Assemblymen this issue had been squarely put forward by the Good Government Clubs; and the clubs had developed so much strength that courage was given to many citizens who, while they approved the principle, had been inclined to look upon the efforts of the reformers as hopeless.

In fact, the clubs have made non-partisanship a familiar thing to many thousands who had hardly heard the word three years ago. Perhaps the best object lesson in non-partisanship that the voters of this city had ever had, was that conveyed by the way in which the Good Government Club watchers at the polls discharged their duties on election day. At nearly every polling place in the city two of these watchers served throughout the day in a way to convince election officers and voters that they were non-partisan in deed as well as in word, and that their sole purpose was to secure a fair election and a correct return of the votes as cast. The work of watching at the polls had never been so well done in this city.

In his report for March, 1894, the Secretary called the attention of the Trustees especially to the advisability of early preparation for the local campaign then approaching. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held the 7th of March, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject and to advise the Trustees what action ought to be taken. This committee reported in April that it would be unwise to declare any fixed policy, or to adopt any definite plan, at that time. Upon the 28th of June the Good Government Clubs held a convention, adopted a platform, and appointed an Executive Committee to carry on the work of preparation for the campaign.

When the Committee of Seventy came into existence, the Good Government Clubs, recognizing the necessity of harmonious action, desisted from efforts which they had instituted to bring together the elements opposed to Tammany Hall. In September a conference committee was appointed, under resolution of the Board of Trustees, to determine the method in which the club should work with the other reform organizations in the campaign. This committee immediately notified the Committee of Seventy and the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs' convention that the City Club stood ready to co-operate with those bodies, and that the house of the club was at the disposal of the reform organizations for meetings and conferences. Upon the 22d of October a special meeting of the club was held to ratify the nominations made by the Committee of Seventy and indorsed by the anti-Tammany organizations.

The inquiry into the execution of the election laws by the Police Department, and the investigation of fraudulent registration and other fraudulent practices in connection with the election, had been assumed by the Executive Committee as a part of the regular work of the club, not directly connected with the conduct of the campaign. Your committee therefore begs that it be now discharged.

At the suggestion of a member of the club, rewards to the amount of $1,000 were offered in September for the conviction of persons guilty of fraudulent registration. A number of convictions have been secured, and claims have been made accordingly. As soon as the order in which these claims stand can be finally determined, the rewards will be paid.

The efforts of the club to prevent violations of the election law, and to secure conviction of persons violating the law, were greatly aided by the presence at the polls on election day of the Good Government Club watchers. Upon the whole, it is probable that the election of 1894 was the most orderly and honest that has been held in this city for many years; at the same time violations of the law were numerous. Some of the more flagrant of these violations have been followed up by the club, with the result that two men are now in prison for false registration, and one for impersonation of an elector, while nineteen indictments for violation of the election law have been found by the special Grand Jury upon information prepared by the City Club, working with the Good Government Clubs. Undoubtedly, conviction will be secured in most of these cases.

The effort to secure the appointment of better election officers and the proper administration of the election laws has made satisfactory progress. A bill designed to relieve election officers from the penalty of loss of pay imposed on them by the law has passed the Legislature, and will be considered by the Mayor at a public hearing fixed for to-morrow, the 4th of April, at 2 o'clock. The legislation committee has declared the opposition of the club to this bill, and the club will be represented at the hearing. A strong argument will be made on the other side in the nature of an appeal against the injustice done to the election officers, many of whom erred through ignorance. It will be observed, however, that the purpose of the law as it stands is to protect the community and the State in a vital spot. A great number of the elaborate safeguards drawn by the law around the ballot relate to the precise manner in which the election officers shall discharge their duties, and failure in these particulars largely defeats the purpose of the law and leaves the great body of citizens at the mercy of careless, incompetent, or dishonest officers. It is true that no attempt has been made hitherto to enforce this necessary provision of the law.

The disastrous results, so far as accuracy of the records of election is concerned, may be seen by any one who examines the documents filed in the Bureau of Elections. Now, the proposition is to declare that one of the most salutary provisions of our election law shall not be enforced. The proposition is certainly indefensible on any ground of sound public policy, or on any theory of the greatest good to the greatest number. Most of these officers had served in former years and had had abundant opportunity to become familiar with the law. The plea that the loss of pay is a hardship falls to the ground in view of the fact that most of the officers elected have used their claims against the county for the purchase of clothes and supplies.

Notwithstanding the obvious impropriety of the proposed legislation, the club may hesitate to push its arguments very far in seeking to defeat the bill. It should be made plain, however, that in the present year the club will insist on the exact execution of the election law by all public officers, and, in particular, that the officers charged with the duty of appointing Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, and of selecting and fitting up polling places, comply with the law in every detail. In the present case the club did not pick out the names of derelict officers, but only called to the attention of the Police Commissioners the law under which pay was refused. Had the club insisted upon full and exact compliance with the law, the great majority of election officers would have lost their pay. It is not probable, for instance, that the most careful search could find in the Bureau of Elections ten statements of the 1,141 poll clerks made out according to law.

On the 19th of March the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee appointed by the Cooper Union mass meeting to carry on the agitation be requested to take into consideration a plan to secure the Assembly Chamber in Albany for hearing on city reform bills."

Soon after this, however, the Committee of Seventy called a mass meeting. The plan of a demonstration in Albany was abundant for the time. Now, however, further mass meetings cannot add greatly to the effect of those which have been held, and some other method of impressing the will of this committee upon the Legislature and of rallying the people of the State to our support should be adopted.

It is worth while to inquire what effect would be produced by such a hearing attended by a delegation from this city large enough to fill a special train. If the address to the people of the State adopted by the mass meeting of the 27th of March was true in any degree, such an effort would be a small one for our citizens to make.

The possibility of making the work of the club continuously effective, in connection with that of the Good Government Clubs, depends very largely on the existence of a sufficient political fund. Since the election in last November the political fund of the club, from which are met all the expenses of the club's work, has been in such a condition that it has been necessary to limit expenditure in all branches of the work, often with the result of losing the benefit which had already been done.

The Secretary finds that the number of persons and of subjects requiring attention in the office of the club constantly increases, and indicates the necessity for a large and well-equipped business machine, if the club is to exert the influence which it ought to have as a factor in the struggle for good municipal government, both here and in other cities. Any satisfactory solution of the financial problem must include the Good Government Clubs, and must contemplate the strengthening of the system as a whole.

The subject of ballot reform has received careful attention in the Legislation Committee. The committee has given unqualified support to the form of blanket ballot known as the Massachusetts ballot, in which the names of the candidates for each office are arranged alphabetically under the title of the office. The Good Government Clubs have taken similar action, and have circulated an address upon the subject. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature embodying the results of very careful study and preparation. Other bills have been introduced providing for a party-column blanket ballot; that is, a ballot in which the name of each candidate appears in a group, with all the other candidates of his party. Both the Board of Trustees and the Legislation Committee of the club have declared their opposition to this form of blanket ballot as compared with the Massachusetts form.

The Council of Good Government Clubs has prepared and printed a careful statement of its reasons for advocating the Massachusetts form of ballot, and this statement has been approved by the Legislation Committee of the club. Under authority of the Executive Committee, the President and the Secretary of the club signed a similar statement, dated the 20th of March, which was also signed by the President and the Secretary of the Council of Good Government Clubs.

One of the most important reforms, and one of the easiest to bring about, would be a thorough overhauling and revision of the list of Grand Jurors in this county. Lack of funds for the political work of the club has made it impossible, however, to follow out this plan.

Secretary Pryor also called attention to the great mass meetings that have been held since the preceding annual meeting, which the City Club directed, or in which it played an important part, among which were the anti-Tammany ratification meeting held Oct. 22, 1894, and the Cooper Union mass meeting of Feb. 4, 1895. He also pointed out wherein the City Club had been instrumental in correcting many minor municipal abuses.

The City Club has leased the house it now occupies for another year. President Carter invited the members present to discuss the advisability of securing permanent club headquarters. It was resolved to leave the further consideration of the question of securing a permanent home to a committee of five, to be appointed by the President.

The Treasurer's report for the year was also read. President Carter called the attention of the club to the need for more money for carrying on its work.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A Charity Benefit.—"An Ideal Husband" will be given at a matinée to be given at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of April 16, for the benefit of the founding of the Ta Kala Day Nursery. The Ta Kala Society is composed of the young women of the congregation of the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Among the patronesses of the entertainment are Mrs. T. O. Rhines, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. George Legg, Mrs. Henry B. Hebert, Mrs. Charles P. Noyes, Mrs. Arthur Platt Howard, Mrs. C. A. Frank, Mrs. Thomas S. Olive, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Henry W. J. Bucknall, Mrs. M. E. Wentworth, Mrs. J. A. Andrews, Mrs. George H. Carey, Mrs. E. T. Sherman, Mrs. B. F. Romaine, Mrs. Monroe Crane, and Mrs. W. J. Tingue. Tickets may be obtained from Miss Wentworth of 10 West Forty-fifth Street, or Miss Hebert of 152 West Seventy-third Street.

—Mr. Powers's Recitals.—The evening musicale given by Francis Fischer Powers, at his music rooms, in Carnegie Hall, on Monday, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Rounds of Chicago, was one of the most delightful affairs of the kind given this season. Those who participated were Miss Lillian Blauvelt, Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Emily Winant, Miss Mary Baldwin, Miss Lillian Kent, Mrs. James Blair, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Master Hochmann, the boy pianist; Dr. E. H. Marshall, Daniel Griffiths, Tom Karl, Perry Averill, Graham Reed, and Mr. Powers. Miss Isabel McCall and Victor Harris presided at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Roso, Mrs. Wallace Corodon Andrews, Mrs. Gamaliel C. St. John, Miss Corson, Mrs. Albert H. Tilt, Miss Alice Morelan, and Mrs. Blair of Chicago.

—A Bowling Meeting.—The Knickerbocker Bowling Club held its weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Tennis Building, in West Forty-third Street. The special feature was the bowling for the prizes offered by Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley. Mrs. Isaac Lawrence is still in the lead for the Knickerbocker Club, with Mrs. Frank B. Keech a close second. Among those present were Miss Julia Dent Grant, Matthew Astor Wilks, the Misses Pierrpont, Miss Soutter, Walter Rutherford, Miss Mary Ogden, Miss Post, Miss Helen de Peyster, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Russell Landale, R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. John T. Hall, and Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt.

—A Notable Wedding Day.—Easter Wednesday promises to be remarkable for the number of weddings that will take place that day. Among the weddings announced are those of Miss Emily Thorne King and Edward C. Post, at Grace Church; Miss Maria Amelia del Pino and Harry Phelps Foster, at the Church of the Incarnation; Miss Louise Norwood Smith and Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, at Trinity Chapel; Miss Belle Lockman and William Tod Helmuth, at St. Agnes's Chapel, and Miss Julia Kingsbury Pitcher and Aubrey Henry Martin, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James R. Pitcher, of Short Hills, N. J.

—Herr Hegner's Recital.—Anton Hegner gave the last of his four violoncello recitals in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by Miss Laura Friedmann of the Royal Opera, in Dresden. Among patronesses were Mrs. Frederick Betts, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Frank Egerton Webb.

—Miss Mayo's Marriage.—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Mayo, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mayo, of 123 West Twenty-ninth Street, to James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia. The ceremony will be performed at noon on April 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

—Denechaud Club Musicale.—A musicale was given by the Denechaud Club, at 1,788 Broadway, last evening. Archie Gunn, the artist, appeared in several of his clever coster songs, and Miss Olive Berkley, Miss Clara Thropp, Miss Ada Walcott, Miss Sylvester Cornish, B. R. Throckmorton, F. H. Guy, and Frederic Dixon were also heard.

—A Children's Party.—A successful children's party was given yesterday by Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts at her home, 34 East Sixty-fifth Street. Among those present were Mrs. W. D. Hatch, Mrs. Alexander Stevens, Mrs. Charles Ashmore, Mrs. Willie Read, Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, and their children.

—A Tea at the Ladies' Club.—A tea will be given to Miss Desvignes and Miss Akers at 5 o'clock this afternoon, at the Ladies' New-York Club, 28 East Twenty-second Street. "Little Ruby" will dance. She is four years old, and danced at Marlborough House, London, last season.

—Trilby Tableaus.—A new series of Trilby tableaus and music will be given under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Lyceum Theatre, on Easter Monday. The proceeds will go toward the establishment of a chair of history in Barnard College.

—Mr. Vail's Lecture.—Jules J. Vail will give a lecture, with stereopticon views of castles in England, to-night, at Sherry's. The slides have been loaned by Mrs. Drexel, and this will be the only public opportunity of seeing them.

—Mrs. Edwin Parsons's Luncheon.—Mrs. Edwin Parsons of 17 Madison Square North gave a pretty luncheon yesterday afternoon. Covers were laid for ten persons, and the table was handsomely decorated with Spring flowers.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Bertha Ludington Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes of Chicago, to James Clinch Smith of this city, has been announced.

—A Circus Party.—Mrs. K. M. Mabley will take the members of the Friday Evening Theatre Club to the circus to-morrow evening, and afterward entertain them at supper.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Toronto, Ontario, April 3.—The building on Lombard Street occupied by W. A. Bradshaw & Co., soap manufacturers; Britten & Bradshaw, chewing-gum manufacturers, and the Anglo-American Novelty Company, was gutted by an incendiary fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

Nantasket Beach, Mass., April 3.—The Sagamore House, owned by M. J. Wiltcomb, was burned; loss, $20,000.

For Summer Furnishing.

Carpetings,

50c. to *$1.00* per yd.

Mattings,

15c. to *50c.* per yd.

Japanese Rugs,

9 x 12,

$10.50 each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CAESAR IS THE MURDERER

Confesses He Killed the Woman Found in Sixth Avenue.

THE VICTIM WAS MARY MARTIN

After a Quarrel He Choked Her to Death and Carried the Body on a Horse Car to Where It Was Found.

The mystery surrounding the dismembered corpse found in the area of the New-York Bank Note Company's building at Sixth Avenue and Waverley Place Sunday morning has been solved, and the woman's murderer is under arest. The woman was Mary Martin, and her murderer is William Caesar, a colored man, who has been for several years employed as a porter in Youman's hat store under the Hoffman House. Mary had lived with him since last September at 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, and it was at this place that the murder was committed last Friday night.

Caesar allowed the body of the woman to lie in the room where she had been killed until Saturday night, when, with a butcher's cleaver which he borrowed, he dismembered it, tied the pieces in a bundle, and conveyed it on the front platform of a Sixth Avenue car to the place where it was found on Saturday morning.

The police obtained the first tangible clue to the murder Tuesday afternoon, when a colored woman identified the body at the Morgue as that of Mary Martin. It was learned that the woman had been living with Caesar in two rooms in the tenement 148 West Twenty-seventh Street, which is inhabited entirely by colored people. The detectives learned that Mary had not been seen about the house since Friday, and Caesar had accounted for her absence by saying that she had gone to Washington. It was also learned from the people in the house that Caesar was jealous of the woman, and they had frequently quarreled, and Caesar had often beaten the woman.

Caesar was kept under surveillance by the detectives, and yesterday morning he was induced to go to the Morgue to look at the body. Although he was nervous, and frightened he stoutly denied that the corpse was that of Mary Martin.

Upon his return to the store, where he was employed, he was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters, where Superintendent Byrnes had an interview with him. All the articles which had been found with the body were shown to him, and this unnerved him. He broke down, and made a full confession.

According to the story given out last night by Superintendent Byrnes, based on the confession, Caesar and the woman had a fierce quarrel Friday night, soon after he had returned home from work. Mary threw a tumbler at him, which struck him on the head, and he knocked her down, and kneeling on her chest, he choked her into insensibility. When he thought the woman was dead he released his hold upon her throat. The woman gave signs of returning consciousness, and Caesar then strangled her with the piece of cheesecloth, which was wound about her throat when the body was found. He left the body lying in the back room where the murder had been committed, and going into the front room, he went to sleep. The next day he locked up the rooms, and went to work as usual. At the close of his day's work he returned to the rooms, and found that nothing had been disturbed. Then he borrowed the clever, with which he cut off the legs, and made a bundle of the body by wrapping it up in a piece of carpet torn from the floor. He carried the bundle down stairs on his back, and walked with it to Sixth Avenue, where he boarded a car going down-town. He intended to take the body down to the river and throw it overboard. The car carried him and his ghastly burdle only as far as Waverley Place, where it was switched to the up-town track.

When the car stopped, Caesar got off, and, shouldering his bundle, carried it to the sidewalk. He rested it on the railing surrounding the area in front of the Bank Note Building, and the bundle fell into the area. The covering became disarranged by the fall, and Caesar, frightened at the risk of discovery, walked quickly away, and returned home.

It was not much after 9 o'clock at night, and the avenue was crowded, but nobody appeared to notice him. After he got home he burned the woman's clothes in the stove. The smoke from the burning clothes filled the house, and some of the tenants, fearing that the house was on fire, went to Caesar's apartments and pounded at the door. Caesar did not admit them, but told them that he was lighting a fire to cook his supper. He went about his work as usual until arrested, and to all inquirers he said that Mary had gone to Washington. He washed the bloodstains from the cleaver, and on Sunday returned it to the butcher from whom he had borrowed it. He washed up the bloodstains on the floor as well as he could, and in the stove burned up everything that had belonged to the dead woman.

After Caesar had been locked up, detectives searched his apartments, and there found ample evidences of the crime. There were many bloodstains on the walls and on the floor. They also found a half-burned rug, the handle of an umbrella, and some hairpins which were readily identified as having belonged to the woman.

The police have also possession of the cleaver used by Caesar. The man who loaned it will be a witness. Another important piece of evidence in the hands of the police is a letter received at Police Headquarters Monday, in which the writer said he had murdered the woman in Rahway, N. J., and that he was on his way to Washington. The letter was dated Philadelphia, but was mailed in New-York. This letter was written by Caesar to mislead the police, and the handwriting is evidently the same as the writing on the piece of paper found in the bundle with the corpse, on which was written, "March 25, Rawway, N. J., '95. Jane Surindel, Rawway, N. J. Soloman, brother, ditto."

Caesar is about twenty-eight or thirty years old, and was born in St. Kitts, West Indies. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and of medium build, and has no previous criminal history so far as the police have ascertained.

The murdered woman was about twenty years old. Her maiden name was Mary Corse, and she was married to a West Indian negro, Thomas S. Martin, but left him about a year ago. Until last September she boarded with Hannah Coles, at 137 West Twenty-seventh Street.

A. H. Hummel called at Police Headquarters last night, and, as counsel for the prisoner, had an interview with him.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Thanks to Manager French.—A testimonial has been put on the wall of the offices of the Broadway Theatre, framed and executed in the highest order of ornamental penmanship, reading as follows: "The Postal Employes of the Mutual Aid Association, remembering the use of the Broadway Theatre, generously bestowed by Thomas Henry French, Esq., wish to assure him of their appreciation of his kindness, which resulted in obtaining enough money to place it on a business basis for the welfare of its members and their families. His good deed so unselfishly done has brought and will bring relief and contentment to hundreds, if not thousands, of his fellow beings, who will ever recall his name with sincerest gratitude." This is signed by Charles W. Dayton, Postmaster and Honorary President of the association; Thomas J. Clarke, President; J. W. Diedemann, Secretary, and Thomas A. Jardines, Treasurer.

—Studying Rejane's Methods.—Mme. Rejane gave an extra matinée of "Sans Gêne" at Abbey's Theatre yesterday afternoon before a crowded audience, many of whom were actors. This was the first opportunity afforded to the players of New-York to see the French actress, and many of them availed themselves of the chance to study the methods which have made Rejane famous. Sans Gêne is not the part in which she has done her best work here, though it is the character with which her reputation here is most closely associated, and her acting of the Washerwoman-Duchess yesterday was well worthy the study it received from the professional part of the audience. Her New-York season will end with the performance of Saturday night, and she does not return here during her present American tour.

—Nellie Ganthony As Trilby.—The management of the Eden Musée have extended Miss Nellie Ganthony's engagement for one week, commencing Monday, April 8, when, in addition to her regular programme, Miss Ganthony will recite certain scenes from the novel "Trilby," which have been selected for her by W. de Wagstaff. These will include Trilby's début in Paris, where she sings in the cloth of gold, Greek dress, and also the scene of Trilby's death.

—Benefit at the Irving Place.—The annual complimentary benefit to George Hernstadt, ticket agent of the Irving Place Theatre, will be given next Monday evening at that house, when Blumenthal and Kadelburg's comedy, "Mauerbluenchen," (The Wall Flower,) will be presented. The beneficiary is very popular with the patrons of the Irving Place Theatre, and a large audience is assured in advance for his benefit performance.

—"Aladdin, Jr."—Anna Boyd, who played the Widow in "A Trip to Chinatown," so long, plays the title rôle in "Aladdin, Jr.," the spectacular extravanganza which is to follow "Sans Gêne" at the Broadway Theatre next Monday night. Nearly 200 people will appear in the production, the ballet, led by Mme. Catherine Bartho and Fraulein Martha Irmler, will be under the direction of Signor Marchetti.

—Augustus Thomas's New Play.—"Romeo's First Love" will be withdrawn from the stage at Hoyt's Theatre, after Monday night. On Tuesday evening a new one-act play, written by Augustus Thomas, and called "A Man Up Stairs," will be presented for the first time on any stage, as a curtain raiser for "The Foundling." The cast will include Odette Tyler and Ferdinand Gottschalk.

—Beerbohm Tree's Last Week.—Beerbohm Tree will play the last week of his American engagement at Abbey's Theatre, beginning next Monday night. His repertory will be Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," "Hamlet," "Captain Swift," "A Bunch of Violets," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The sale of seats for this engagement begins this morning.

—Mr. Sothern's Season.—The present season of E. A. Sothern will close in Philadelphia, May 25. Mr. Sothern will begin his annual engagement at the Lyceum, Sept. 1, when he will present a new play, probably "Major Andre," written for him by Clyde Fitch.

—Spring Season of Opera.—The subscription sale for the Spring season of grand opera, which opens at the Metropolitan Opera House, April 15, will close next Saturday. The sale of single seats will open at the opera house Thursday of next week.

—Going to Europe.—Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, will sail for Europe during Easter week. He will remain abroad for a few weeks only, returning in time to join the Lyceum Company on its tour to the Pacific coast.

Flint's Fine Furniture

In buying Furniture, consider three things—beauty, durability, price.

BEAUTY—Artistic possibilities are shown in our designs of good taste and superior finish.

DURABILITY—Only finest materials used in construction, with skilled workmanship.

PRICE—Manufacturing prices the lowest. The points caused our success.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

"What! have you no clothes for big boys?"

Yes. You don't suppose we're going to throw away our profit to get small boys—you know we sell short-trouser boys' clothes, shoes, furnishings, hats, at cost—and then let 'em go to somebody else until they're real big, and take our chance of ever seeing em again?

No; and what do you think we depend on to keep those boys?

Good clothes; that wear and look right, and justify every dollar spent on 'em.

$3 derby—see every fashionable shape here.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

RIBBONS.

To-day we have on sale, in this Department, a quantity of high class Novelty Ribbons at one half their value.

They include Dresden, Gaufre Taffetas, Checks, Stripes, etc. The original price was from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, but for this sale we have marked them 33 cents.

These goods are not old styles, but this season's importations and most desirable.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Imported Dress Goods.

CREPONS.

A heavy shipment, just added, of Knife, Film and Puffed Crepons, in elegant designs, so much looked for.

Self colored Crepons, in all the leading shades and latest weaves, at 75 cents to $1.25 per yard.

MIXED DRESS GOODS.

An unusually large assortment of new mixtures and pretty designs, in stripes, checks, plaids, etc., at popular prices.

A full range of Henriettas in new Spring colorings.

Fancy Gaufre Silk Crepon, in Moire and Rosebud antique designs, at 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av., Fulton St. & Flatbush Av., Atlantic & Vermont Avs., and Greenpoint & Manhattan Avs.

There is a gentility of style that goes with our Spring Overcoats, which—while it costs nothing—should send the fastidious men to us. $15 to $50.

Specials.

A few No. 6 Shoes reduced to $3.50.
Our $3 Derby—reduced to perfection.
Genuine French Lisle ½ Hose, 25c.
Gentlemen's $1.50 Walking Gloves, 85c.
Bicycle Suits, $5 up.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, $1, $1.50, and $2.

Do you know our 50c. neckwear?

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Martha Curran, sixty-four years old, was caught between the elevator and roof at 144 West Seventeenth Street, yesterday, where she was janitress, and was crushed to death.

—The Yale Athletic Association has completed arrangements with the Meriden Britannia Company, 208 Fifth Avenue, for making the prize cups that are annually offered.

—Robert Toombs Clayton, ex-Consul to Brazil, was appointed Excise Inspector yesterday, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday fined four policemen thirty days' pay each. They were Alphonsus L. Dusseldorf of the Third Precinct, Thomas Marshall of the Eighth, Robert H. Davis of the Twelfth, and James F. Cook of the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct. Each was tried on the charge of intoxication.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, Justice Gaynor yesterday reduced to $4,800 the verdict of $10,000 obtained in the Circuit Court Tuesday by Patrick Dee against the Henry R. Worthington Company. There is an allowance of $200 to counsel. Dee's leg was fractured.

—A jury in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Van Wyck, yesterday gave a verdict of $8,000 to John Bergensen in his suit against the United States Projectile Company. The second finger of his right hand was cut off by one of the defendants' machines.

—The Sinking Fund Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor, yesterday authorized the purchase of $214,000 of school bonds, $50,000 of park bonds, and $10,000 of Wallabout improvement bonds. The bonds bear interest at 3½ per cent.

—Nathaniel T. Houghton, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Montauk Club, was arraigned in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $808 of the club's funds. He was remanded for sentence.

—Stephen Ulrich, who for years had been janitor of the Thirty-second Regiment Armory in Stagg Street, died at his home, 297 Bushwick Avenue, Tuesday, from the effects of a dose of ammonia which he had taken in mistake for whisky.

—Policeman James Meehan of the Adams Street precinct, while on duty at the crossing in front of the Court House yesterday evening, was knocked down by Trolley Car 1,510 of the Green and Gates Avenue line.

—Fire early yesterday morning destroyed the two-story frame building at New-Jersey and Evergreen Avenues. William J. Bennett, the owner, estimates the loss at $4,000.

—The Puritan Congregational Church, Lafayette and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted the resignation of the Rev. Dr. E. P. Terhune.

—Col. William E. Sinn, manager of the Brooklyn Park Theatre, was acquitted by Police Justice Tighe yesterday of the charge of having assaulted Philip Rosenbaum.

Long Island.

—The women's clubs on Long Island will hold a convention at Jamaica on May 3.

—Supreme Court Justice Cullen has issued an order directing all persons interested in the Long Beach Association to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved.

—The Protective Gun Club of Flushing has leased a tract of woodland, and will stock it with game.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kenneth Roberts of Glen Cove have returned home after spending several months in Florida.

Yonkers.

—Benjamin J. Oar and Mrs. Carrie I. Layman were married Tuesday evening by the Rev. Charles E. Allison of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church.

—The ladies of the Unitarian Church are making preparations for an afternoon tea and sale of cake, candies, and Easter novelties Saturday in the house of Mrs. S. T. Hubbard, 208 Palisade Avenue.

—John F. Dillon, the humorist, will entertain the members of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club at a "stag" Saturday night. Hubert Wilke, baritone, will sing. There will be musical eccentricities by good professional talent. There will also be a wrestling match.

—Martin Smith, a tramp, stole a set of beads, a veil, and a stole from the vestry of St. Mary's Church, and, upon being arrested, was sent to Kings County Penitentiary for six months.

—The Park Hill Country Club has re-elected E. E. Vidand and Thomas C. Smith to the Board of Governors, and E. K. Martin was chosen a Director in place of J. C. Earnshaw, whose term had expired. The first of the after-Easter dances will be given Thursday, April 18.

—The front of the People's Savings Bank is to be remodeled. The old cornice will be removed and a new one, ornamented with terra cotta work and copper gutters, will take its place.

—The installation of the Rev. William P. Bruce as pastor of the Park Hill Reformed Church, in Ludlow Street, will take place this evening, the services beginning at 7:45.

—Health Officer Valentine Browne has received an invitation from Thomas E. Veal, Chief Medical Inspector, to attend and co-operate with a convention of Sanitary Chiefs and Health Officers, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., during the Cotton States and International Exposition, next Fall, for the purpose of organizing a National Sanitary Association.

—At the ladies' meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association, Prof. MacGregor suggested the beginning in Yonkers Tuesday evening of a series of home drills on Bible history.

Westchester County.

—Grand Regent J. F. Price, Grand Committeeman James Fierdon, and Orator Ward of Citizens' Council, Royal Arcanum, of New-York, paid Ossining Council, in Sing Sing, a visit Tuesday night, when a "stag" entertainment was had.

—The Sing Sing Presbyterian Church will have its annual meeting this evening.

—

Thursday
April 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

A NATION'S POET HONORED

Testimonial to the Aged Author of the Hymn "America."

PARTICIPATED IN BY LARGE NUMBERS

The Celebration Occupies the Afternoon and Evening—Tributes of Respect Paid by Distinguished Speakers.

BOSTON, April 3.—The widespread interest taken in the great testimonial to the Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., the venerable author of the hymn "America," was shown by the large crowd that besieged the doors of Music Hall long before they were opened to the public this afternoon. They apparently came from distant places.

The decorations were many and in excellent taste. While the great massing of color was over the platform, every part of the great hall was almost completely shrouded in national and State emblems. On the wall back of the stage was a large pict-

The Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D.
Author of the hymn "America."

ure of Dr. Smith, with the word "America" over it, and on each side the shields of the State and United States, the whole surrounded with the flags of the Union, while at the rear, in words of gold on a black background, was the first line of his immortal poem.

Curtis Guild, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the presiding officer, formally opened the execrises with a speech, saying, in part:

We have met to-day to pay a just tribute to one who has done much to promote and keep alive American patriotism, to quicken love of country, and an appreciation of the freedom that we enjoy under our grand banner of Stars and Stripes. It is eminently fitting that this testimonial should occur here in the City of Boston.

It is gratifying to us, as Bostonians, that the author of our national hymn is a native of this city, and that the first time it was ever sung in public was on the Fourth of July, 1832, at the Park Street Church, in this city, by children, who were celebrating the aninversary of American independence.

Since then it has been sung on the top of the Rocky Mountains, at the bottom of a Russian coal mine, upon battlefields, at patriotic meetings, in army hospitals, upon our battle ships at sea, and in cities, homes, and schools in all lands where American feet have trod or Americans were gathered together.

"Young America" was sung by a choir of 200 voices from the Boston public schools.

After an appreciative address by the Rev. S. F. Smith, the guest of the occasion, "America" was sung by the school choir, followed by singing by the venerable John W. Hutchinson of Lynn, of the famous Hutchinson family.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Tremont Temple Society, then delivered the principal address of the afternoon. He said, in part:

The memorable saying, "Let me write the songs of a nation and I care not who writes its laws," finds to-day a fresh and ample justification. While the hero of the hour never "set a squadron in the field" on behalf of freedom, nor ever signed an emancipation proclamation, though he would have done either cheerfully had opportunity served, by his immortal hymn he has done as much as soldier or statesman to endear liberty to the popular heart.

"The poet for his art
This at least may plead—
The song that stirs a nation's heart
Is in itself a deed."

Such a mighty deed was wrought when "My country, 'tis of thee" was born of the poet's pen. That one sweet anthem has inspirited the army in bivouac and battle, has cheered the navy on foreign stations with the thoughts of home and friends, has gladdened American travelers in allen lands, and has fostered patriotism, love of country, throughout our great cities, and on the lonely mountains, in sequestered valleys, and in the lowly habitations of thousands of villages and townships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Men and women are never cannonaded into patriotism nor bayoneted into loyalty. What bullets and manacles fail to accomplish ballads and music will often times effect.

Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the school choir and audience joining in the chorus. Patriotic music by the band, a reading by Prof. Churchill, singing by the school choir of a "Prayer for Our Country," a recitation by a pupil of the English High School of Drake's "American Flag," singing of "My Native Land," and a potpourri by the band, made up the remaining numbers of the afternoon exercises.

The main celebration was this evening in the same hall, when Gov. Greenhalge presided and ex-Gov. Long delivered a set address, in which he said:

It is a picture sacred and striking, like the voice speaking from the burning bush, or the opening of the heavens and the Spirit descending like a dove.

The framework is an academic town in New-England, of February, 1832, sixty-three years ago. A homogeneous people of almost pure English stock, unchanged for nearly 200 years, dwell among her rocks and rills, her woods and templed hills. The spirit of 1776 is still in the air and patriots who fought at Bunker Hill still live. The second great constitutional era—the era of the national sovereignty, welding these federated States into a Union more sovereign and greater than themselves—the era of union and liberty, one and inseparable, had been ushered in, two years earlier, by Webster's immortal argument. The young Republic has passed its novitiate of uncertainty and danger; and now, full conscious of its might, has entered on its assured and expanding course, great, glorious, generous, hopeful, free.

A young theological student, twenty-three years old, sits in his lonely chamber. Clouds and storm shadow it from without. But in his heart is the fire of this his native country, the glow of the American youth. Were we to use the quaint language of ancient Scripture, we should say that an angel came down from heaven and breathed upon his lips; or that a vision came to him, and the Lord in visible form stood before him and bade him write on tablets of stone. But it was no miracle, except the same miracle which may come to any son of God. It was the inspiration which, even as the wind bloweth where it listeth so also now and then in a century kindles whomsoever it touches into one of those great epochal utterances which become the cries or legends or songs, of a people. This time it touched and kindled him. It thrilled him to the heart and tingled at his fingers' ends and then burst out in that one first verse—a verse which is as undying as history itself; a verse which is now and for evermore the national anthem; a verse which in every American breast, the whole land over, in the pioneer in the woods, in the sailor tossed upon the sea, in the soldier on the rampart, in the mechanic at his toil, in the citizen in his home, in the boy and girl at school, in the wanderer on foreign shores, in old and young, in rich and poor, is the one song that stirs the heart, even as the starry flag lights the eye with thrill of patriotism, a verse which is indeed an inspiration of good citizenship, a verse which has made synonymous the name of America and the name of Samuel Francis Smith, and thus has bestowed the rarest literary felicity—may we not almost say the rarest felicity that in all the bounty of God could fall on this venerated head which we wreathe to-night with our crown of praise?—a verse in which love of native land and pride in its fathers, its homes, its Government, its natural picturesqueness and beauty, and its enlargement of freedom, all are blended together in one rapturous tumult of feeling.

There were brief informal remarks by numerous other gentlemen, including Mayor Curtis, several Massachusetts Congressmen, and the venerable recipient of the testimonial. Music was furnished by the Harvard Glee Club, which sang to the tune of "Fair Harvard" an ode written for the occasion by Henry O'Meara; the Handel and Haydn Chorus, Mrs. Jennie Patrick Walker, Joseph L. White, and Carl Zerrahn.

APPROVE OF THE MERIT SYSTEM

Council of Good Government Clubs on the City's Public Service—To Wait on the Mayor.

The monthly meeting of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs was held Tuesday evening.

It was voted to lease an office down town for the Secretary and to admit to the confederation Good Government Club Y of the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts. James P. Reynolds of the University Settlement is President of the club, and Ernest C. Moore Secretary. Club Y is the twenty-second club in the confederation.

Messrs. George M. Cumming, Preble Tucker, Boudinot Keith, Horace E. Deming, J. H. C. Nevius, William Dutcher, Julius Blumberg, and Arthur H. Ely were appointed a committee to wait on Mayor Strong and confer with him in reference to pending legislation at Albany affecting New-York City and to the extension of the merit system in the selection of all city employes.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State requires that all appointments to and promotions in the public service of the city shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive; and

Whereas, The Mayor of the City of New-York is vested with full authority under existing laws, subject only to the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, to make rules and regulations which, without in any way interfering with the power to remove or discharge incompetent or untrustworthy subordinates, will enable this constitutional mandate to be carried into practical effect; and

Whereas, The Mayor, through his power to remove and appoint heads of departments, can compel the faithful enforcement of such rules and regulations in every branch of the city's service; and

Whereas, Abundant experience has demonstrated the entire practicability of emancipating the public service from the pernicious and demoralizing influence of political spoilsmen by an honest and thorough application of the merit system wisely incorporated into our Constitution;

Resolved, That the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs congratulates Mayor Strong upon his appointment as Civil Service Commissioners of this city of gentlemen known as the uncompromising enemies of spoils politics and consistent friends of the merit system of appointment and promotion; and

Resolved, That the recent inclusion of the labor service of the city within the rules and regulations of the merit system is welcomed and regarded by the Good Government Clubs as the most valuable contribution thus far made by the present administration to the cause of non-partisanship and business-like city government; and

Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that, with scarcely an exception, every department in the City Government has for years been conducted by spoilsmen for spoilsmen;

Resolved, That the Good Government Clubs of this city call upon the Mayor to use the great power of his office and without undue delay cause the removal or discharge of every unfit person paid out of the City Treasury, and the substitution of public servants selected in strict compliance with the merit system, to the end that the public business may be conducted as business, and the public money provided by taxpayers without reference to party may be spent with an eye single to the public interest, and not a penny of it serve the sinister purpose of any political party or faction, whether it style itself Tammany or anti-Tammany, Platt or anti-Platt.

AN OPENING FOR AMERICAN EDUCATORS

The Sultan Anxious to Secure Their Services in New Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Minister Terrell, who has been in Constantinople nearly two years, has obtained the customary leave of absence, and is expected home next month on a visit, his intention being to resume his post in August. Mr. Terrell's return to this country is understood to have purely personal objects, entirely disconnected from diplomatic matters, although he will probably visit the State Department during his stay here.

It is intimated that Mr. Terrell may find time while in this country to see several prominent Americans with the object of having them accept positions in schools of commerce, culture, science, and art, which have been established by the Sultan, and regarding which Mr. Terrell, at the Sultan's request, wrote to the State Department more than a year ago, in which it was suggested that the Turkish Government would be glad to have competent Americans recommended to organize the schools. The State Department at the time referred the matter in confidence to various bureaus in Washington, and it is understood that the Departments of Agriculture and Education made recommendations which were forwarded by the State Department to Mr. Terrell, with the information that the United States was unable to assume any responsibility in suggesting the names.

It subsequently developed that the requirements included a thorough knowledge of the French language, and this had the effect of practically debarring Americans who might otherwise competently fill the positions. Mr. Terrell, however, may succeed in finding men having the very exceptional requisites when he arrives with more detailed information regarding the compensation to be expected. In any event, his negotiations are to be conducted privately and without involving this Government in any responsibility whatever.

Two Dead From Eating a Vegetable.

WARREN, Penn., April 3.—Harry Johnson, Ludwig Wickstrain, Ernest Lund, and Charles Estegren, between the ages of nine and twelve years, went fishing yesterday. In digging for bait they found what they thought was an artichoke, and all of them ate of it. They became violently sick, and within an hour the Johnson and Wickstrain boys died. The other boys will recover. What the vegetable was has not been determined.

Killed in a Sewer Trench.

ORANGE, N. J., April 3.—George Bodell, an Italian laborer, was killed in the South Arlington Avenue sewer trench, East Orange, this afternoon in a peculiar manner. He was working in the trench, when a large bucket suspended on an iron track, and used for carrying dirt, became unhooked from its fastenings, and its load of earth and stones fell on Bodell, burying him out of sight. He was dead when dug out.

A Y. M. C. A. Secretary Missing.

NEWARK, N. Y., April 3.—Much anxiety is felt here over the disappearance of Roy M. Culver, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this place, who went to Syracuse ten days ago. A postal card, signed "A Stranger," has been received, saying that Culver had been "disposed of" in Syracuse. His relatives believe he has become insane and sent the letter himself.

HAS A COLORED FOREMAN

Street Cleaning Department Employs Him on a Section.

HIS WORK DONE IN A THOROUGH WAY

Col. Waring Declares There Is No ColorLine in Employing Men—Sketch of the Foreman—He Likes His Duties.

There are not four colored section foremen in the Department of Street Cleaning, as was stated recently in a morning newspaper.

Commissioner Waring said yesterday afternoon that he had under him but one colored section foreman, Edward Barefield of 150 West Thirty-seventh Street, who has charge of the ninth section, which lies immediately north of West Houston Street, and includes many streets on which there is a great deal of traffic.

Another colored man, C. R. Dorsey, has been detailed recently as section foreman's assistant, but his place of duty has not been assigned.

There are about twenty-seven colored men, according to Superintendent Robbins's estimate, employed in the department as sweepers and drivers. Two of the drivers, Benjamin Green and Benjamin Gates, have been in the Street-Cleaning Department a long time.

Yates formerly had a wide reputation. The mule he drove frequently balked, and would never start until "Ben" got down from his cart and whispered in its ear, a trick common enough in the South, but delightfully new and entertaining to the street crowds in New-York.

Col. Waring used the index finger of his right hand to emphasize his remarks yesterday.

"I wish to have it understood that it does not make the slightest difference to me," he said, "whether a man is green, blue, black, or white. If he comes to me well recommended and I am in need of help, he will get a place. What I wish is good men, and that is all I care for. The colored men in our service are as valuable as any we have so far as labor is concerned."

Superintendent Robbins said that, while colored men had been on the force for some time, he thought that Barefield was the first colored man to act as section foreman in the department.

Mr. Barefield is a large, well-proportioned man, forty-seven years old. He was appointed section foreman Feb. 7. There are under him about forty men in all, including Irishmen, Italians, one negro, and a few American-born citizens. Mr. Barefield says that he has not had the slightest difficulty with any of the men.

When he was going through his section of the city yesterday every sweeper saluted him as he came up.

Mr. Barefield looks much like a Cuban, as he is swarthy rather than black. His features are regular and pleasing. He uses excellent English. One of the most difficult sections in the city to keep clean was assigned to him. Col. Waring and Superintendent Robbins think he has succeeded admirably.

Like all the other section foremen, Barefield has to call the roll morning and night, see to getting out the carts, keep the time the men work, superintend their work during the day, and finally, at night, send in a report of all that has been done to the main office of the department.

Mr. Barefield, in speaking of himself, yesterday, said: "I was keeping a fruit store at 438 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, when I received my appointment from Col. Waring as section foreman. I was one of the organizers of the State Colored Association, of which Lawyer Alfred C. Cowan is President. Mr. Cowan recommended my appointment to Mayor Strong, and Mayor Strong indorsed the recommendation and sent it to Col. Waring.

"I was born at Athens, Ga. One of the officers of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers took a fancy to me, and when he returned North he brought me with him to New-York.

"I learned how to read and write before I came North, and I have managed to educate myself in other branches as best I could. As a boy I used to see a great deal of Henry W. Grady, and admired him very much. He was about my age.

"I worked for a number of large boarding houses and hotels until 1881, when I went into the fruit business for myself over in Brooklyn. I continued in that business up to the time of my appointment, when, of course, I had to give it up and move my family to New-York.

"I have found this work very congenial. I had been wishing to get in the Street Cleaning Department for a long time, and, was, of course, very much pleased when the chance came. I never saw a better and more obedient lot of men than those I have in my section."

Mr. Barefield is a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Twenty-fifth Street. He is married and has two sons.

CAPT. M'NEIL GROWING BETTER

His Assailant Still Locked Up and Not Willing to Talk.

Capt. Roderick McNeil of the Nova Scotian bark J. H. Marsters, who was shot by a member of his crew, as told in The New-York Times yesterday, will in all probability quickly recover from his wounds.

At St. Vincent's Hospital it was said yesterday that he had passed a quiet night, and, as no vital part has been affected, he should soon be out again. Mrs. McNeil spent Thursday night at the hospital, and remained there a portion of yesterday.

William Holzheur, who shot Capt. McNeil, is still confined at Stapleton, S. I. He impresses those who have him in custody as being mildly crazy. He is unable or unwilling to talk of his acts on board the Marsters beyond saying that he has no recollection of what he did there. He professes to have no knowledge of having shot the Captain.

His case will probably go before the United States court in Brooklyn, as Staten Island is within its jurisdiction, unless it becomes a case for international law.

Marie Burroughs's Divorce Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The testimony in the suit of Marie Burroughs, the actress, for divorce was taken yesterday before Court Commissioner Tyler. It is asserted that the testimony was of a very sensational nature. Mr. Tyler refused to make public any portion of it. The testimony will be submitted to Judge Sanderson of the Superior Court, who will probably grant Miss Burroughs the divorce she seeks.

O. A. Hubbell Disappears.

WINSTED, Conn., April 3.—Orange A. Hubbell, a prominent and influential citizen of Harwinton, left his home Sunday morning about 1 o'clock. He left a note to his daughters, stating that he would never be seen again, and requesting that L. N. Fox should settle up his business affairs. It is thought he is insane.

NOT PLEDGED TO CONFEDERATION

Newfoundland Delegates Sent to Canada Only to Ask About Terms—Reciprocity Wanted with This Country.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 3.—Messrs. Bond, Emerson, Morris, and Howard, the Newfoundland delegates, arrived here to-day. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Adolphe Caron, and Mr. Haggart, representing the Dominion Government, met them at the station and escorted them to a hotel.

Meetings of the conference will be held in the Premier's office, and will likely begin Thursday. First of all, doubtless, will be considered the financial arrangements; then the shape in which communication between the island and mainland will be maintained, and thirdly, the representation to which Newfoundland will be entitled in the Dominion Parliament.

"The Newfoundland Government," said Mr. Emerson, "does not stand committed at present to confederation, but it is in earnest in its efforts to find out what the most likely terms are. We really have no offers to make.

"It is true that people in the States have been very kind to us, and as a number of our people are living there, and some people from there are with us, the question of annexation to the States has naturally been talked of by some, but to say that any one in authority has ever seriously broached the question is preposterous. Our sympathies are naturally with Canada."

Mr. Bond said that annexation to the United States was deemed impracticable.

"But we are desirous of reciprocity in trade with the States," he continued. "We do want that market of 60,000,000 people for our products. You remember our attempt to negotiate a treaty with Mr. Blaine. That would have been accomplished but for the protest of Canada. As a result of the veto of the British Government, which we considered rather harsh, we lost that splendid opportunity, which would have averted the crisis through which we are now passing, giving us a market for all our fish.

"Newfoundland waters alone produce bait fish, and that is vital to the fisheries of both Canada and the United States. Both countries need our bait fish. So it is not impossible that our coming into the confederation might pave the way for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States."

CENSURE FOR A BROOKLYN TROLLEY LINE

Finding of Railroad Commissioners on the Death of Mrs. Medinger.

ALBANY, April 3.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made known its findings in the matter of an accident on the Court Street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on the night of March 26, 1895, when Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger, sixty-three years old, was run over and killed by a trolley car in front of St. Paul's Church after she had alighted from a car going in the opposite direction.

The board says that if the south-bound car had stopped at the crossing and waited until the north-bound car had discharged its passengers and then gone on, the accident would not have occurred, and it was admitted by employes of the company that such a rule would be feasible in all parts of Brooklyn. The board says:

It is pertinent here to call attention to the fact that the adoption of such a rule, viz., "Cars passing in opposite directions shall not meet on street crossings," was recommended by the board in its annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893, and again in its report for 1894; that the recommendation was called specifically to the attention of the Presidents of the Brooklyn surface roads on Jan. 7, 1895, and that the recommendation was again renewed in a formal presentment relative to the management of the Brooklyn trolley roads issued on Feb. 26, 1895.

The conclusion of the board is that the management of the company deserves the severest censure for persistently refusing to adopt the rule already stated, which was first recommended a year and a half ago. Since this rule was first recommended it has been largely adopted by other companies. The management of the Brooklyn City Company has persistently declined to put it in force, although the recommendation has been twice made in a general form and once in a report bearing especially upon the methods of operation of this company. Such continuous disinclination to change its methods of operation evinces a degree of stubbornness or avarice amounting to a reckless and criminal disregard of human life and of the highest obligation of a carrier of passengers.

The board adopted the following order: "Ordered, That the report herein and the recommendations of the board heretofore made and served on said company in the matter of an investigation of accidents on trolley railroads in the City of Brooklyn, dated Feb. 26, 1895, together with a copy of the evidence taken thereon, be referred to the Attorney General, with the request that he take such action as may be proper in the premises to enforce such recommendations, upon failure of said company to, within ten days from the date of this order, comply with such recommendations."

THE CIGAR CASE CONTAINED A $5 BILL

Mr. Matheo Is Accused of Trying to Bribe His Way to Col. Waring.

David Matheo of Long Island City, who was arrested last Monday on a bench warrant charging him with bribery, gave bail yesterday for $2,500, Vincenzo Palmieri of 88 Jackson Street, Long Island City, becoming his bondsman.

Matheo had several friends for whom he wished to get places in the Street-Cleaning Department, and had paid Col. Waring several visits in relation thereto. Among other things he discovered that Col. Waring was not the easiest man to see in New-York City. He did not care to wait several hours each time he called, and perhaps not see the Commissioner at all. Matheo looked around to see how he could arrange matters, so on March 21 he went up to the Street-Cleaning Department and invited Robert P. Moore, who stands guard over the gate, to come out and have a drink. Nothing loath, Mr. Moore joined Mr. Matheo, and, while the two were discussing matters of mutual interest, Matheo, it is alleged, handed his newly made friend a cigar case containing a couple of cigars. When he had time, Mr. Moore opened the case. He says he found in it a five-dollar bill.

He reported the matter to Col. Waring. As a result, Mr. Moore went before the Grand Jury, and Matheo was indicted for bribery. Matheo says if there was any money in the cigar case it got in there by accident, and that if he wanted to bribe any one he would certainly offer a little more than $5.

Big Display at Cowperthwait's.

When the furniture house of Cowperthwait, now of 104, 106, and 108 West Fourteenth Street, was established, the present century was only seven years old, and, in keeping with the progress of a great century, the business of the firm has taken big strides, until to-day the house ranks as one of the most reliable in this city. The founder of the firm died many years ago, and the business is now conducted by his descendants of the fourth generation.

The salesrooms occupy six stores, and, judging from the amount of room taken up, and the fact that the goods are only sample goods, an estimate of the business of the firm may be made. The buildings in Fourteenth Street are new, and have been occupied by Cowperthwait for six months. Every piece of furniture exhibited is new.

The display of furniture and household goods includes handsome carpets, of which the firm makes a specialty. The carpets are labelled "free wool" carpets, and the house is enabled to sell them much more reasonably now than previously, on account of price of wool. Handsome chamber suits in mahogany, oak, birch, and bird's-eye maple are also shown.

POCKET-PICKING A STUDY

"Fagin" McCoy Taught His Young Pupils with a Model.

WOMEN'S POCKETS HIS SPECIALTY

Took His Gang to Regular Places and Directed Their Work Like a General—Their Methods of Work.

Four street arabs from the east side were brought before Justice Burke, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday by Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society to tell what they knew about picking pockets and to give testimony against William McCoy, who, it is alleged, has been giving practical instruction in thieving to boys. Owing to the illness of Justice Grady, whose case it was, the hearing was postponed until next Friday. The boys will be taken care of by the Gerry society, while McCoy and his alleged accomplice, Cohen, will remain in the Eldridge Street Station under $500 bail on the charge of corrupting morals.

Two of the boys, Jacob Finklestein, thirteen years old, and Abraham Finkle, twelve years old, were arrested Sunday, March 24, by Central Park policemen while they were attempting to steal a pocketbook in the lion house. Three other boys were arrested at the same time, but they were discharged because of lack of evidence. When brought before Justice Grady, the boys said they had been taught to pick pockets by a "Fagin" named McCoy, who lived at 122 Orchard Street. They said there was a gang of boys who constituted a sort of school, and that they were all trained by McCoy. Cohen, they said, had never done anything more than play craps with them. On good days the "Fagin" would accompany a gang of five or six into some crowded thoroughfare and superintend the business. He would point out good specimens to "touch," and tell them the exact position of the pocket in a woman's dress. He would take up his position at some point of vantage, where he could observe the movements of his pupils. Sunday night was always a favorite time for "flimming," they explained, and two or more boys were always detailed to a funeral.

Central Park, however, was the richest hunting ground. They would be sent from "headquarters," in Orchard Street, up among the "swells" in the Park Sunday afternoons, and very seldom returned empty-handed. Many complaints have been made lately to the Park authorities by persons who have lost their pocketbooks, and the detectives have hitherto not been very successful in finding the offenders. Other resorts for the "Fagin's" pupils were the markets in the neighborhood of Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street Saturday nights. They not only "pinched" pocketbooks here, but eatables as well.

Everything, they said, was supposed to be turned over to McCoy. In the evening he would make an inventory of the various trinkets and give each boy a percentage on what he had stolen.

When business was dull a figure was brought out and a dress hung on it. In this way all the pockets in a woman's dress were shown.

This is, in substance, the story told by the two boys arrested in Central Park. Search was immediately made for McCoy. He was found at 116 Forsyth Street, and arrested. Agents Schmitt and Deubert of the Gerry society, at the same time took charge of two boys found in the room with him, Abraham Bernstein, thirteen years old, and Joseph Fetbrod, fourteen years old. Their story corresponds in the main points with that told by the other members of the school.

The four boys remained in an ante-room at Essex Market Court yesterday, waiting for their case to come up. They seemed to feel rather proud of their notoriety, and answered all questions glibly.

Fetbrod is looked up to as the star member of the gang. He is a tall, well-formed boy, and rather good-looking, but a very furtive pair of eyes give the impression that he might make a skillful thief. Agent Schmitt says Fetbrod has returned to his home at 73 Suffolk Street now, and has reformed.

"Well," Fetbrod said, yesterday, speaking of his career, "about the best haul I ever made wus a book wid five plunks 'n four gold rings into it. I pinched dem off a leddy in Gran' Street. I give dem ter de Fagin, and he give me a trip up ter Fort George, and showed me a funny time.

"How'd I get 'quainted wid McCoy? Well, you see t'wus just dis way. I wus playin' craps one day, when a feller comes along and says as how if I goes along he'll see dat I gets some good close. I didn't take to de guy very much, but I went along. Den he showed me how to find de pocket in a leddy's dress wit' me two fingers, like dat, see? and den tole me to go out 'n' swipe books. I been at de business about four months, but I'm reformed now, see?"

An interesting member of the group is young Abraham Finkle. He is remarkably bright, and remarkably "tough." When asked by Justice Burke what would become of him if he swore falsely, he answered glibly: "Get sent up, I guess."

He is an adept in the use of thieves' lingo, and writes a good round hand, that would contrast favorably with the efforts of many a schoolboy. "I don't see w'ot dey arrest a feller fer," he said, speaking of his late incarceration at the Juvenile Asylum, "w'en dey ain't no swag found on ye."

He admitted that it was not right to steal, but did not seem inclined to give up his past life. "Fetbrod showed me how ter pinch," he said, "and den McCoy give me a lesson er two. Dere used ter be 'bout twenty-five boys in de basement at McCoy's house, and he'd show us all how to work our dukes. He use' ter give the pocketbooks to a woman in the house. Sometimes he'd play crap wit' us, and win our money back. I never got pinched by a copper, but I wus collared two er t'ree times. Fetbrod never did, dough; he's a fly mug, he is."

William McCoy, the alleged "Fagin," according to the Gerry agents, has a very bad record. He was arrested in 1889 for highway robbery, and has since that time been before police courts several times on charges of larceny. The charges were dismissed, says Agent Schmitt, because the complainants were bought off.

A YOUNG LEADER OF THIEVES.

John McCagney Is Only Sixteen, But He Wanted to be a Murderer.

John McCagney, sixteen years old, of 435 West Fifty-second Street, the acknowledged leader of a gang of fifteen young thieves that has long annoyed the Twenty-second Precinct, was sent to the Island for one month by Police Justice Deuel, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday. He was also committed to answer a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

He tried to shoot Detective Thompson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station as he was being taken to the station Tuesday evening. He had a revolver, fully loaded, and the detective's quickness of action was all that saved him. He caught McCagney's hand just as the boy was taking the revolver from his pocket.

McCagney and a companion, William Foley of the same age and address, smashed the show windows and cut the awnings of Butcher William Gans, 439 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. They also dared the butcher to have them arrested.

Gans got a warrant that was executed by Detectives Thompson and Barrett. Foley was also sent to the Island for a month.

RECORDER GOFF TO GRAND JURY

A Caution Against Being Drawn into an Expression on Personal Differences Even If There Be Public Clamor.

The Grand Jury for the April term of the Court of General Sessions was sworn in before Recorder Goff yesterday. Charles H. Isham was chosen foreman.

The Recorder delivered a long charge to the Grand Jurors. After reading and explaining the sections of the code governing the proceedings of Grand Juries, and telling them that the District Attorney had informed him that there was nothing of special moment to which their attention should be drawn by the court, the Recorder said:

The responsibility of the doings of your body, first of all, falls upon your foreman, and next upon the man whom you may elect as Secretary. It devolves upon you to dispatch the business before you with as much celerity as possible. Therefore the discussions held by your body should be limited to the matters in hand and not be extended to the voicing of abstract theories or hobbies. The duties prescribed by law must, first of all, be thoroughly performed. Therefore it is highly improper for a Grand Juror habitually to absent himself from the sessions of the Grand Jury. Every Grand Juror who fails to attend to his duties thereby retards the progress of the law and of the common weal. If possible, you should every day dispatch all the work set out for the day, so that witnesses may not have to come a second, third, or fourth time, lest witnesses become reluctant and discouraged and lose their regard for the administration of justice.

There is one thing that I wish to caution you against, and that is not to let yourself be used as a vehicle of private strife or grudges. The Grand Jury is the grand inquisitor and inquirer. It will prove most true to its ancient uses and traditions by confining itself strictly to the functions prescribed for it by law and not by letting itself be drawn into an expression on any personal differences, no matter how much such differences may be a matter of public clamor or notoriety.

It was inferred by those who were present that the Recorder had special reference to the strained relations existing between himself and Judges Fitzgerald and Cowing and the struggle for the patronage of the court. The Recorder would not discuss the matter.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ANGRY

COL. FELLOWS SAYS FRANK MOSS HAS MADE FALSE CHARGES.

Denies That He Prevented Witnesses Going Before the Extraordinary Jury—The Whitehead Case.

Frank Moss, who is the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of which the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is the President, took occasion yesterday to speak freely about the management of the District Attorney's office. He charged that obstacles had been put in the way of the appearance before the Grand Jury of a witness in a very important case in which the society was interested. District Attorney Fellows characterized Mr. Moss's statements as untrue.

The witness referred to was Dr. Newton Whitehead, who is under indictment for malpractice, and whose trial on that indictment was called in the Court of General Sessions, but was adjourned. The doctor gave sensational testimony before the Lexow committee, in which he charged Detective Sergeant Frink and Sergt. O'Toole of the Essex Market Police Court with having extorted money from him. Frink and O'Toole have been indicted and are under bail awaiting trial.

When the Extraordinary Grand Jury met yesterday morning, Dr. Whitehead, accompanied by his wife, was in the witness room. Lawyers Moss and Kenneson and Agents Dennett and Whitney of Dr. Parkhurst's society were also on hand. After the doctor and his wife left the Grand Jury room, where they had testified, they were met by Messrs. Moss and Kenneson, who had long and earnest conversation with them.

Mr. Moss was asked about the case. He said:

The matter upon which Dr. Whitehead has appeared before the Grand Jury is entirely new to the public. It has nothing to do with the case of either Frink or O'Toole. We have been trying to get this matter before the Grand Jury for a month, but the District Attorney threw every obstacle in the way.

We tried to get the case before the March term of the regular Grand Jury, but the matter was not reached until the last day of the term, and was then "squeezed out" by pressure of other business, so it was said. Then, when the District Attorney learned that Whitehead had received a subpoena to appear before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, the doctor's trial was called in the Court of Sessions, to prevent his appearance before the Grand Jury.

For a whole month we have tried to get this case before the Grand Jury, but we have now forced the issue, and we shall insist that the trial of Dr. Whitehead shall not go on until after the cases of Frink and O'Toole are disposed of.

Mr. Moss would not give any information about the nature of the case in which Dr. Whitehead testified, nor would he say whether any police officials were involved. He said, however, that a number of other witnesses had been subpoenaed on the same matter.

When Col. Fellows was apprised of the statement made by Mr. Moss he was very angry and said:

I care very little what Mr. Moss thinks or says about me usually, but if he said that I obstructed the appearance of any witness before the Grand Jury he says what is false and what he knew to be false when he said it. That's all I have to say about it.

Assistant District Attorney Battle, who has charge of the presentation of cases to the Grand Jury, said that it would not be proper for him to say why the case was not heard by the March Grand Jury, but neither the District Attorney nor any of his assistants prevented it. The obstacle came from outside the District Attorney's office, according to Mr. Battle, but he would not say who was responsible for the obstruction.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that the delay in bringing the cases of Frink and O'Toole to trial was caused by the issue of a commission to take testimony in Morristown, N. J., on behalf of the defense as to the reputation of Mrs. Ruggles, who is one of the principal witnesses in the case for the people. Until this testimony has been taken the cases will not be called.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury adjourned yesterday until this morning without having gone into court or filed any indictments.

Justice Ingraham visited the Criminal Court Building at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer until 10 o'clock this morning.

H. L. Cohn Sentenced for Forgery.

Herman L. Cohn, who was indicted in October, 1894, for forgery in the second degree and who subsequently left the city and forfeited his bail, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday, having been arrested recently in Newark. He pleaded guilty to forging a check for $92, and was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

YEARS BEHIND IN BEAUTY

Our Cities Not Even Picturesquely Ugly, Says Mrs. Blachfield.

HER TALK TO THE CIVITAS CLUB

Tawdry, Shoddy, and Commonplace Are We, but We May Improve Ourselves if We Will Only Try.

The Brooklyn Civitas Club held yesterday its last public meeting of the season. The fair maids and matrons of the club will cease for a time their exertions as a body working for municipal improvements, and during the Summer months recuperate their energies and give their individual moral support to any good work that may be going on.

It was very appropriate that at this last meeting Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, the charming wife of the New-York artist, should have been asked to give a subject for the Summer meditations of the Civitas in a paper upon municipal art.

"How can we beautify our cities?" asked Mrs. Blashfield, as, standing in the centre of the parlor, the soft light of a large lamp shining upon her at one side and a cluster of pink roses just in front mingling their fragrance with that of the violets she wore, Miss Ada Gibb, the presiding officer, introduced her as the herald of new and better things for the city of homes and churches.

"No one to whom I venture to put this question," continued Mrs. Blashfield, "can be more impressed than I am with its apparent absurdity.

"Do we care whether our cities are beautiful or not? Have we reached the stage of natural development when beauty becomes a need? Is it not, on the contrary, the very last thing we consider or cultivate? And is not, after all, our big American town a very fair realization of our national ideal—an agglomeration of streets all very much alike, with no obtrusive individuality to arrest our attention, no public monuments to tempt us to linger on our hurried way, plenty of facilities for saving time in the way of tickers, telephones, and trolleys, and an indefinite number of luxuriously-comfortable private refectories and dormitories, wherein we can indulge in quick lunches and sleep—in the interval of elevated trains—the sleep of exhaustion? Where, in such a life, do we have time to cultivate the delicate art of beauty? Take the days of an ordinary business man! When has he a moment to enjoy a fine façade or a noble statue? How can the appreciation of such things be reconciled with the dodging of cable cars, the catching of elevated trains, and the diurnal struggle with that journalistic hydra, the huge newspaper?

"'Time is money' is a national aphorism and to economize it is a sacred duty. To it we cheerfully sacrifice not only beauty, but comfort, health, courtesy, and even propriety on occasions. Therefore, as a tangible and concrete expression of our theory of life we could hardly improve upon the present appearance of our cities.

"But let us have not only the commercial side of our country represented. We have been heroes and patriots, our literati and our martyrs. There is a spiritual side to our nation which claims recognition.

"A great city is the quintessence of the spirit of the people; it is the figure head of the Nation.

"We must not forget when we plead for foreigners the extreme youth of our nation that we started rather well-equipped. Our civilization is a second-handed article. We brought over our religion, our philosophy, our language and literature, our manners and customs.

"Most of our Eastern seaboard cities are far older now than were Athens, Florence, or Venice when they began to clothe themselves with beauty as with a garment. We are far richer, more prosperous, and more peaceful, and yet we are not beautiful. We are not even picturesquely ugly, like London. We are only tawdry and shoddy and common place, and lacking in individuality. How are we to become anything else?

"First, by knowing very clearly and definitely what we want to do.

"Second, by studying and observing what other nations have done, and how they have done it.

"Third, by making our wants known to as many of our fellow-citizens as is humanly possible, and trying to ascertain the real opinion of the public on the question.

"The beauty that comes from order and symmetry, in contiguous specimens of architecture; a unity of purpose in each square of buildings; no jag-tooth sky lines (quoting Mr. Howells;) no heaven-aspiring apartment houses overtopping churches; monuments and tablets to commemorate great men and great deeds; shade trees and flowers; wall fountains in narrow streets, and gay flowers as in the window boxes of smoky London. Those are a few of the things Mrs. Blashfield considers essential for civic beauty, and with them and above all 'artistic culture applied to daily life.'"

In answer to a question as to how can the Civitas Club apply this advice practically, Mrs. Blashfield urged its members to interest themselves first of all in the parks and gardens of the city, but above all things else to talk and interest the people. "People will not give money," she said, "for anything of which they do not feel the need." She also told of the Municiple Art League in New-York, of which she is a member.

Park Commiss

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; willing to take care of parlors; best city reference. A. B., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to assist waitress in private family; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl as chambermaid and lady's maid; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 210 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid in private family; would assist with washing or plain washing; reference. 359 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires situation for a competent girl as chambermaid, or parlormaid and assistant waitress. Call, Thursday, before 4, at 258 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable person as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city or country; or as housekeeper; five years city reference. 313 East 38th St., store.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. K. D., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl; North of Ireland; in American family; chamberwork; willing to assist with washing; reference. Marr, 109 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing; willing to assist with children; comfortable place preferred to wages; country preferred. P., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress in a small family; best references. Call, Thursday, at 36 Riverside Drive.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent; personal reference. Call, 9 to 11 A. M., at 230 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Katie Braun, 404 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; can do sewing; good reference; wages, $18. 317 East 24th St. Mrs. Behr.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl to do chamberwork and waiting; city reference. 473 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; would assist with waiting or growing children; private family. 69 West 101st St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT on Lady.—Best reference; willing and obliging. 705 8th Av. H. Doneghy.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—In private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl with private family; has first-class city reference. 207 West 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; four years' city reference; city or country. 174 East 63d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and do plain sewing; city references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID to elderly lady; has first-class city reference. 584 5th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is first-class Vienna cook; husband first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Brown, 203 East 48th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for her cook and waitress for the Summer months; she can give them best recommendations. Call, before 11 A. M., 22 West 11th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; thoroughly reliable and experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; also desserts and ice creams; excellent baker; best city reference. Maggie, Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of bread, biscuit, cake, and ice creams; also game and meats; no objection to country; city reference. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; city or country; understands her business thoroughly; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—Thorough in all kinds of cooking; takes a man's place where assistance is given; best reference; city or country. 254 West 32d St., care Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in a private family; understands her business; best city reference; lady can be seen. C. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all branches; good baker; country or city; first-class references. 307 6th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good baker and economical; small private family; city references. M. T., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; excellent reference. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class family cook; thoroughly reliable; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as cook and help with washing, in private family. 166 West 88th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook in private family; no washing; first-class reference. Care of Mrs. Peterson, 209 East 25th St.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. 326 Madison Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and desserts of every kind; city references. S. E., 872 6th Av.

COOK.—In small private family by German girl; thoroughly competent; just disengaged; best city references. Rosa, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; good cook and excellent laundress; references. 204 East 37th St.

COOK.—By competent cook, with a first-class reference from last employer, in a private family. Call, Wednesday, at 152 East 39th St.

COOK.—By capable Swedish girl as cook in small private family; wages from $25 to $30. 350 East 20th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a young girl in private family; good cook; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 4, at 210 East 57th St., second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $35 to $40 a month. M. Crassle, 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family; good city reference; country preferred. R. A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable, neat girl as first-class plain cook in an American family; best personal references. 1,444 Park Av.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best references. 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; day or week; in private family; best city reference. S. S., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. D. G., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as excellent cook; understands soups, meats, all kinds of pastry. Present employer's, 58 West 69th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best of references. Address, by letter, Jane, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 213 West 36th St., two flights.

COOK.—By respectable married woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; by day or longer; city reference. D., 1,242 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands French and American cooking; best city reference; no cards. Svenson, 473 2d Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly-competent in all branches; city or country; best city references from last place. 224 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a good plain German cook in Christian family. 221 East 42d St., first floor.

COOK.—All kinds of soups, bread, biscuit, and pastry; reference. 690 2d Av., two stairs, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month, washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference; last employer seen. Mary Allen, 145 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman, to go out washing, cleaning, or any kind of housework; or to take washing home; references. 608 2d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; is willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent girl to do work of any kind by the day in private family. Sheils, 135 West 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, work by the day; tailor-made and street dresses; Pequse street fancy wraps, latest style. Dressmaker, 8 East 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A newly established Parisian dressmaker wants to make latest style dresses from $10 up; can show finest work and best references. 164 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires a few more customers in private families; $2 to $2.50 per day; best references. Paris, 234 7th Av., two flights up, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter, desires a few more customers in private families; $2 to $2.50 per day; best references. Paris, 234 7th Av., two flights up, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; more customers by day or home; latest styles; perfect fitter; first-class work only. Robes, 110 East 28th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place a French nursery governess whom she can most highly recommend, having lived with her three years. Call, before 1 P. M., at 189 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By young North German; knows English and French; good seamstress. R. B., Box 132, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; experienced kindergartnerin; good seamstress; would like to go to Europe; best reference. 150 East 49th St., care of Mrs. Howard.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated French lady, lately landed; sew and mend. P. P., 1,227 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By young woman as housemaid with a Newport family; will be disengaged in April; wages, $20. M. N., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID.—By a steady, reliable woman, with good reference, in country, as housemand. 321 East 35th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By German Protestant girl as kitchenmaid under chef in private family; willing and obliging; best references; wages, $18. 804 7th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid or to do general housework; good reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; speaks French, German, Italian, some English; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; city reference. Address B., Box 8, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing and obliging; best references. F. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German in American family; good hairdresser and seamstress; take charge of lady's wardrobe; no objection to traveling; city reference. H. H., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; North German; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. E. B., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; entirely competent; accustomed to traveling; wish to go to Europe; never sea sick; best city reference. Marguerite, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; excellent packer, reference. H. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German person; fully understands her duties; sewing, hairdressing; elderly lady preferred; good in sickness; best references. S. M., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thorough hairdresser, dresmaker, packer, traveler; take charge of wardrobe; best city references. S. H., 92 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. O. S. N., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; accustomed to traveling; no children; willing, obliging; best references. P. C. T., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands traveling; good references; wages, $25. 230 West 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class dressmaker, seamstress, hairdresser; reference. A. D., 102 East 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as lady's maid; understands manicuring; good references. A. L., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a strong, willing woman as maid, or nurse for invalid; trained to give massage; highly recommended by a physician. A., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class French maid and seamstress; best city references. Call, Thursday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as maid; understands hairdressing and neat sewer; or wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID.—By neat, refined young woman as lady's or children's maid, who has not lived out before. 345 East 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as first-class laundress in private family; country for Summer; city reference. M. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; one and a half years' city reference; present employer seen: 333 East 46th St., care Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable person as first-class laundress; no objections to the country; best of city reference. Call, for two days, at 262 West 35th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman as laundress and assist with chamberwork in a small private family; good reference; no cards. 150 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references; country preferred for Summer. 31 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. W., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; will assist with other work; city references. 36 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' city reference; city and country. M. C., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish woman as first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. 153 West 18th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress or housecleaner to go out by the day; references. 118 East 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with chamberwork; good city references. L. P., 152 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family. 211 East 56th St., McCartney's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, with good city references. N. R., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 453 West 52d St., care of Mrs. Milan.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; city preferred. 405 West 54th St. Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three years' city reference from last employer. M. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 232 West 31st St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; competent for entire charge; or grown child and sewing; best city references; wages, $18 to $20. A. A., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as infant's nurse in American family; many years' experience and capable of bringing up on bottle; best city reference. 112 East 126th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years on; best references. S. Warodell, 140 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By first-class nurse; four years' city reference; can take full charge of infant or grown children. M. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking full charge; best city references; city or country. L. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or nurse; is a good sewer; reference. A. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; infant preferred; good seamstress; good city references. L., care of Mrs. C. Parrot, 241 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By young Protestant to take charge of young children; good seamstress. Seamstress, Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman; best city references. Call, Thursday, at 355 West 32d St.

NURSE GIRL.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERmaid.—By young girl as parlormaid and assistant waitress or as first-class chambermaid. Call, from 10 to 11:30, at present employer's, 29 West 45th St.

PARLOR MAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 326 Madison Av.

PARLORMAID.—By competent young woman as parlormaid or chambermaid in private family; understands her duties; thoroughly willing and obliging; best city references. 266 West 36th St.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as competent parlormaid, or as waitress; city reference. 251 Lexington Av., present employer's.

PARLORMAID.—By experienced girl; city reference. 13 West 9th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl, more engagements in sewing by day or week; handy fixing over dresses; good family sewer; sew for moderate price. Moderate, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German maid as seamstress to elderly or invalid lady; experienced and trustworthy in housekeeping, traveling; five years' reference. 349 Park Av., first bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French seamstress; would wait on lady. Present employer's, 470 Lexington Av., near 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Scotch girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands her duties; or would do chamberwork; city or country; six years' city reference. 128 West 50th St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; best personal city reference. Call, between 9 and 12, at 111 East 75th St.; ring Madden's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good personal reference. C. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands care of silver; salads and wines; good city reference; wages, $20. M. K., Box 847 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like a place for her waitress or parlormaid; whom she can highly recommend. 326 Madison Av.

WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—In small family; city reference. 13 West 9th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; no objection to chamberwork; best reference. 238 East 56th St., first floor, front; no cards.

WAITRESS or WAITRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—In small private family; city reference. V., 152 6th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young colored woman; small family's washing to do at home. 243 West 32d St., rear house. Mrs. L. Majet.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY GOING ABROAD APRIL 10 DESIRES to place three reliable Swedish girls—as waitress or parlormaid, housemaid and assist at table, and laundress. 303 West 72d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

KINDERGARTNERIN.—By refined North German kindergartnerin; good needlewoman; city reference. Kindergartnerin, 957 3d Av.

MASSAGE.—By graduate, at home or residence; scientific treatment. Mrs. Ida Gelhaar, 109 West 40th St.

TUTOR—By young French girl, well educated, in an American family, to teach French to one or two children. Miss P. L., care of Mrs. Reckinger, 441 9th Av.; ring twice.

WISH TO ASSIST IN LIGHT HOUSEWORK and take care of children. 238 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; has traveled 10 years with Cook & Sons' tours in Egypt, the Nile, and Jerusalem; first-class reference from Washington, New-York, and prominent California families; speaks seven languages; uses no tobacco. V. D. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man as first-class butler and valet; wife as first-class French cook; understands American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; take full charge in management of kitchen; best city reference. J. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, lately landed; man as butler and useful man, wife as first-class cook; city or country; best Paris and city references. Couple, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent, experienced man; good valet; in private family; has excellent references from first-class families; last employer can be seen. Butler, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER—NURSE.—By a French couple; together or separate; willing to do useful work; moderate wages; best city reference. F., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed, or where parformail is kept; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. F. H., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler, or would take a place with a bachelor; is a good valet and cook; can give six years' references. A. G., 110 East 41st St., care Mr. Dillon.

BUTLER.—By competent, reliable man in private family; eight years' city references; just disengaged; last lady can be seen. J. S., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER.—English; can be recommended as thorough servant; no objection to country; age, 34; first-class valet. G. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-class German butler; single; thoroughly competent; willing; city or country; excellent city references. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer. E. F. S., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or STEWARD on YACHT.—English; four years' experience from last employer; disengaged. H. E., care of Turtill, bootmaker, 13 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly experienced servant; two and a half years' experience in this country; six years' English reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; strongly recommended for his capability and sobriety; ten years' reference from last employer. W. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; Paris and London city references. A. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference; city or country. J. M., Box 42 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; just disengaged; highest personal testimonial from last employer. E. F. S., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; speaks English, French, and German; very reliable and understands his business; city or country; best city reference. P. N., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Frenchman; thoroughly competent; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six first-class city references. N., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swiss as butler in private family; speaks French, German, English; best Paris and city family's references. Jean, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; thoroughly experienced; in a private family; best city reference. Butler, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; good city reference. Box 8, 122 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a competent young man; first-class reference. T. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age 27; will be found willing and obliging; excellent city reference. N. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; thoroughly experienced; in a private family; best city reference. Butler, 159 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by competent, willing, and reliable young man; just disengaged; lady can be seen. James, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent references. W. care of J. S. Jones, 21 East 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss man, speaking English, French, German; very competent; excellent references. 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Reliable, trustworthy, strictly sober, with highest references. Roever, 1,560 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By competent man; ten years' city references; age 34. W. Hill, 112 East 88th St.

BUTLER.—Singlehanded; good valet. J., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef-cook, with best references, in a private family. J. P., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young Englishman; married; no incumbrance; strictly sober; willing and obliging; personal reference. W. G., Box 406, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 30; just landed; good driver and rider; willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. A. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect. 125 West 17th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife a good cook; country preferred; best of references. J. F., 431 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; understands his business thoroughly; good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe to stay. J. M., 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 26; disengaged 10th of this month; first-class reference; employer can be seen; good rider and driver. F. S., employer's stable, 140 East 82d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady, who has given up horses, wishes situation for her coachman, who has lived with her twelve years; can highly recommend him in every respect. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; has worked for me five years; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad desires immediate employment for his coachman, whom he can recommend most thoroughly. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant man as first-class coachman; city or country; willing and obliging; best reference; last employer can be seen. 228 East 22d St., care of Benson.

COACHMAND and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; age, 36; understands the care of horses, carriages thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; city or country. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—On gentleman's place in the country; is middle-aged, Swede, and entirely understands his business. Address, by letter, Coachman, 1,338 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent man; have had great experience; highest recommendations as to ability, sobriety, &c.; married; no incumbrance. P., 50 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—As first-class coachman; married man; no family. J. Never, 589 Park Av., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young single Englishman for country; good references. W. A., 59 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—Considered first-class; aged 35; married; strictly temperate; unexcelled recommendations. Excelsior, 70 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—Strictly temperate; married; best city references. Call, present employer's, 19 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; good, stylish driver; willing and obliging; best of city and personal references. John, 11 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; excellent references; married; age, 30. G. Hooper, 169 East 61st St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; Protestant; strictly temperate; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. John, 243 East 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; strictly sober, steady, reliable man; will be highly recommended. C. M., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' city reference from one family, who can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. T. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' city reference from some family, who can be seen; city or country; strictly temperate. T. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is good, careful driver; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman as thorough coachman; has a thorough knowledge of horses; twenty years' experience, with personal city references; total abstainer; willing; height, 5 feet 8 inches; age, 33. J., 440 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going to Europe; understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; last employer can be heard from. Coachman, 156 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; good references from last employers, who can be seen; city or country. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; no children; coachman and gardener; wife competent cook; private family, city or country; country preferred; good reference. T. G., 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; understands care of horses, carriages; management of gentleman's country place; total abstainer; honest, willing; good references. Pickering, Oakhurst, Lakewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; best personal city reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capabilities; left on account of family turning out; is willing and obliging. J. C., 387 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; stylish driver; fully capable of taking charge of gentleman's establishment; fourteen years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. C. H., 603 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced English coachman; married; careful, experienced city driver; long experience among horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging and not afraid of work; best of reference. Veltz, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; city or country; city reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 33; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references; last and former employers can be seen; country preferrred. M. H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; last and former employers can be seen; best city reference; height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight, 165 pounds. 244 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his duties; also the management of hunters and polo; can ride a 120 pounds; highest references from leading families. Coachman, Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man as coachman or to take care of gentleman's place in country; good reference; no family. J. Malcomson, New-Rochelle.

COACHMAN.—Swede; first-class; single man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; best of city reference; country preferred. Coachman, 681 Union St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class city references from last place for ability and sobriety; age, 29; willing, obliging; city or country. P. R., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing and obliging; age, 27; best city references; last employer, five years; can be seen. H. Boyce, 203 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; best reference; last employer can be seen. D., 167 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By a trustworthy Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; city or country. best personal reference. 240 East 79th St., Box 823.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; two children; thoroughly understands flowers, fruits, lawns, and shrubs; first-class vegetable grower; gives careful attention to his work; good milker; understands care of horses; five years' reference from last place. M. N., 18 Little Centre St., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; one child; understands greenhouse, vegetables, and all branches belonging to a gentleman's country place; best reference. M. H., care of Andrew McGuinness, 134th St. and Southern Boulevard.

GARDENER.—By young man as gardener on a gentleman's place; understands rose growing thoroughly; no objections to a cow; willing and obliging; references. D. H. R., 152 6th Av.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Understands care of horses and cows; full charge of gentleman's place; live in cottage; good reference. H. H., 75 West 9th St.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands all about gardening; good references. Can see present employer at 70 Broadway; T. Tilerton.

GARDENER, &c.—By married man; understands gardening and farming; good milker. T. Harvey, 752 11th Av.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young Swede as groom; understands care of fine horses and harness; willing and obliging; first-class reference. F. Carlson, 442 West 33d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 20; understands house and carriage duties; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class reference from present employer. William, 430 5th Av.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish first-class city references. E. A. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By first-class second man or single handed; 25 years old; eight years' city reference; last employer can be seen. R. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or WAITER.—In private family; English; age, 25. Call, from 10 to 3, or address Thomas, present employer's, 110 West 55th St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; tall, neat appearance, and thoroughly understands all indoor work; best city references. Reliable, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties and can furnish excellent city references. F. H., 525 Park Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By gentleman's place; good driver; experienced; best references. P. Kelly, 317 18th St., near 6th Av., South Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—By Frenchman; would like work in private family; good reference. Birney, Y. M. C. A., 114 West 21st St.

Valets.

VALET.—English; two and a half years' reference with one gentleman in this country; six years' English; thoroughly understands his duties; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 244 East 33d St.

VALET.—By experienced young Japanese, speaking three languages; willing, obliging, honest, sober; or travel with gentleman; best city reference. S. C., Box 201 Times.

VALET, NURSE, COMPANION, &c.—By a well-educated, middle-aged Englishman; competent and capable; three and a half years in last situation; references. Brooks, Box 220 Times.

VALET or COURIER.—By experienced Frenchman; thorough knowledge of Continent; highest personal city references; speaks English. N. J., 152 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE and CONFIDENTIAL AGENT.—Reliable private detective desires any kind of work. Burk, 203 East 48th St.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE of HOUSE.—By a respectable couple to take charge of gentleman's residence during the Summer; can give good reference. W., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CARE of HOUSE.—For Summer; by trustworthy young Englishwoman; husband engaged during day; good references. G. L., 112 East 41st St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—In family of eight, girl for general housework; must understand working; washing and ironing not required. 13 Fuller Terrace, Highland Avenue Station, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Neat, reliable girl in flat for general housework for two adults. Call, with city references, 33 West 63d St., first flat, west side, between 11 and 12.

WANTED—Young girl for general housework in a family of three; to go to the country; Vermont; wages, $14. Call at 5 East 83d St., Thursday morning.

WANTED—Young girl for general housework; wages, $16; two in family. E., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Competent English butler for city; must be highly recommended. Call, Thursday, with references, at 820 6th Av., first floor.

WANT HELP?

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Tee-Hee Girl.

From St. Nicholas for April.

I know a little maiden, but really, on my word,
You would sooner think this person was a tee-hee bird.

For no matter what you say,
If it's sad or if it's gay,
This silly maiden answers you with "Tee-he-he,"
With a "Tee-he, tee-he, tee-he-he."

She's quite a pretty little girl, with bright and smiling eyes,
And, in some things, I understand that she is very wise.
But, though she knows her letters,
No matter what her betters
Or her elders may remark to her, this little maiden, she
Is sure to end her answer with a "Tee-he-he,"
With a "Tee-he, tee-he, tee-he-he."

If you tell her that your pocket is just stuffed all full of toys,
If you tell her you've a headache and she must not make a noise,
If you tell her she's your pride,
Or if you scold and chide,
It really is the same to her so far as I can see,
For her answer is a giggle with a "Tee-he-he,"
A "Tee-he, tee-he, tee-he-he."

I have heard this little maiden say that she was very tired;
I have heard her ask for lots of things she very much desired;
But to everything she uttered,
Or mumbled forth or muttered,
She tacked that senseless giggle that is quite devoid of glee—
That foolish little habit of a "Tee-he-he,"
A "Tee-he, tee-he, tee-he-he."

I some times feel quite worried lest an elf of whom I've heard
Should come along and change this girl into a Tee-hee bird;
When, in all sorts of weather,
With each curl turned to a feather,
She'd have to sit the livelong day alone upon a tree,
Just calling out to folks below her "Tee-he-he!"
Her "Tee-he, tee-he, tee-he-he."

Johnson, Thompson, and a Dog.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

I.

Johnson owned a dog. Thompson lived next door to Johnson. The dog howled all night, seven nights in a week. Said Thompson to Johnson: "See here, we have always been good friends, though neighbors, and I thought I would tell you that the howling of that dog of yours is driving me and my family wild for want of sleep. My wife has lost nearly five pounds in weight."

"That's queer," said Johnson. "I haven't noticed him making any noise."

II.

One evening Thompson came into the house leading the obnoxious dog on a string. "Now," said he to the astonished Mrs. Thompson, "we will soon settle the dog nuisance. I didn't like to kill the dog while he belonged to Johnson, so I bought the beast. There is nothing unneighborly in killing our own dog. I'll get some chloroform to-morrow."

III.

Said Johnson to Thompson: "Well, you haven't chloroformed the dog yet."

"No," said Thompson, "the truth is, we have become rather fond of the little fellow. He is so lively and playful."

"But doesn't his barking at night annoy you!"

"Haven't noticed it at all."

"Hm!" said Johnson. "

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Steady.

TRADING CHIEFLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Bearly Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Lower — Cotton Firm—Coffee Quiet.

The early trading in grain was at better prices, as influenced by the West, but the main business was on local account, and prices reacted through free offerings by longs, and the close was at a slight loss for the day, with a less active total. Provisions were higher early, but closed at a decline. Cotton was unsettled, and only moderately active at barely changed prices. Coffee was higher, with Europe, but in only light demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60¼@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33⅝@	33¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	56 @	56
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80 @	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6⅝@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	13.75
Lard, Western, steam	7.20 @	
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.35 @	9.40
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝@½c with the West, while cables were firmer, receipts light, clearances heavier, and local covering; declined ¼@⅝c on the late weakness at the West, and closed barely steady at partly ⅛c loss, with a moderately active trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 2,411,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 279,000 bushels increase on Pacific coast, 206,000 bushels decrease afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,340,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Spot was less active, but held firmly at unchanged prices. Sales, 85,000 bushels, including for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do on private terms, free on board, store; 12,000 bushels choice red on private terms, delivered, and 32,000 bushels ungraded white on private terms, delivered. The trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 red at 60½c, in elevator....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 61⅛c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¼c....Clearances hence, 200,750 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 226,016 bushels....Receipts, 3,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 24,710 bushels; in the interior, 247,865 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull but firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with only a local trade and a firm close. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 2,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was moderately active at unchanged prices. Sales, 27,000 bushels, including 9,000 bushels steamer mixed at 50¼@51¼c, elevator; 15,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51½@52c, delivered, and 3,000 bushels ungraded white and yellow at 50½@53c, delivered. No. 2 mixed held at 56c, in store....Receipts, 12,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 50,181 bushels; in the interior, 185,325 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,426 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 63,303 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature and closed steady at partly ⅛c decline, with a light trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 214,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 40,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37½c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅝@33¾c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅝@34¾c; track mixed, 34½@35½c; track white, 37@ 40½c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 48,300 bushels; exports, 350 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	1,025,000	60 3-16@60 13-16	60¼
June	60,000	60⅝@60⅞	60⅝
July	1,225,000	60⅜@61 3-16	60⅝
August	20,000	61 @61⅛	61
September	50,000	61¼@61⅜	61¼
December	60,000	63¾@64⅛	63¾
Total	2,440,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	51 9-16@51⅝	51⅝
July	90,000	51¼@51½	51¼
September	....	.....@....	51⅝
Total	140,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	....@....	33⅝
May	80,000	33⅝@33¾	33⅝
July	10,000	34 @....	34
No. 2 White—			
April	10,000	37 @....	37
May	....	....@....	36¾
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very slow, but millers refused to shade prices. Sales, 8,900 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$4, 1,200 bbls Winter straights at $2.80@$3.10, 250 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75, 2,200 bbls City Mill patents, 1,500 bbls do clear, 1,350 bbls do No. 2, and 200 bbls fine at quotations....Arrivals, 9,001 bbls and 14,451 sacks; exports, 5,031 bbls and 10,620 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 41,047 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@....	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.40
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.50	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.10
White wheat str'ts	2.70@	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City Clears	....@....	3.30@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	2.@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	2.@ 2.35
City supers	....@....	2.@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@....
No. 1	2.40@ 2.50	2.40@2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85@87½c; coarse meal, 90c@$1.01; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Less active, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.85; ground, $3.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and nearby, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@ 95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEED—In clover the business is small, while prices are unsettled. Quoted at 9½c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a slow market yesterday, while its situation otherwise was slightly unsettled and rather easy. There were several hundreds of barrels on the dock, which were hard to sell in the present slack demand, to disturb prices. Sales were 150 bbls good off grade yellow at 25½c; 100 bbls do, at 26c; 100 bbls prime yellow on dock at 26c; and 100 bbls strictly prime yellow at 27c. Full lots of prime yellow were at 26½c. White, although generally held at 31c for lots of about 100 bbls, was offered for this month's delivery at 30c. COCOANUT OIL is strong. Ceylon quoted at 5¼ @5½c; Cochin at 6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c.

NEATSFOOT OIL is in steady demand, with pure unraked at 55c; raked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL firm; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—Oil opened, highest and closed, 114; lowest, 113.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—After some firmness early in the day, and an advance of 10c on pork, and 5 points on bacon, the market became weak on the selling of Baldwin of the entire list, while outside buying interest was slack. Pork closed 32½c lower than on Friday, lard 10 points, and bacon 12 to 15 points down. Cash demand was slack here and at the West.

LARD—Western Steam.—The market was dull and weak, with a decline of about 10 points. Export demands were practically unimportant. Cash closed at 7.20c nominal. City steam was at 6.62½c, and 100 tierces taken at that. Options—No sales; April closed at 7.20c, and May at 7.30c nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.60c; South American at 7.90c. Compound lard is slow, quoted at 5⅜@5½c. The West closed at 6.90c, nominal for April; May was at 6.95@7.07½c, closing at 6.95c asked; July at 7.10@7.20c, closing at 7.10c asked; September at 7.22@7.30c, closing at 7.22c nominal.

PORK—Export demand was light, while prices were strong; sales of 150 bbls mess. The West went off from an advance of 2½c to 5c early in the day, and closed weak at a decline of 92½c for the day, with little buying interest. April closed at $12.05; May was at $12.10@$12.52½, closing at $12.15 asked; July at $12.27½@$12.72½, closing at $12.27½. Prices here are for mess, $13.50@ $14; family mess, $13.25@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

CUTMEATS—There was a firm market for city meats, with moderate demands. Sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¾c, and small lots of city pickled hams at 8¾@9¼c; shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9¼@9¼c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BACON—Was pressed for sale at the West, with prices down 12 to 15 points, where short ribs closed at 6.17c nominal for April, while May was at 6.22½@6.40c, closing at 6.22½c; July at 6.12½@6.35c, closing at 6.35c; September at 6.47½@6.67½c, closing at 6.47½c.

BEEF—Is held at firm prices on moderate demands. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $11@$12; extra India mess, in tierces $14@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $8@$8.50; plate, $8.50@$9.

BEEF HAMS—Are at firm prices. Quoted at $18.50 at the West, while about $19@$19.50 are the rates here.

DRESSED HOGS are firmer and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 53,288 head; same time last year, 63,729 head. Chicago—Receipts, 22,000 head; trade active; 5c up; $4.60@$5.42½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,451 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.40@$5.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 12,300 head; higher; $4.50@ $5.05. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.65@$5. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,037 head; steady; $4.70@$5.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; firm; $4.60@$4.90. Indianapolis —Receipts, 2,500 head; slow; $4.70@$5.30. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6¼@ 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6⅜c for 160 lb, 6⅜@6½c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading continues slack, while the market is entirely nominal. The West continues to holding off. The trade awaits developments, while hoping that the melters will find after awhile their accumulations burdensome. City could not be sold over 4⅜c, yet the melters, having the principal supplies, decline to sell under 5c. Country has been sold in lots at 4½@4¾c for 50,000 lb, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continues slow and nominal at 9c. In lard stearine no business of consequence and 9c a nominal price.

COTTON.

Contracts were irregular and unsettled, with only a light local trade and the close firm at unchanged prices to 1 point advance. Liverpool was unchanged to ½ point up, and port receipts heavy. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 301 bales to shippers and 199 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6⅝
Middling uplands	6⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality nor more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	6.26@6.27	6.27	6.23	1,600
May	6.29@6.30	6.30	6.26	10,500
June	6.28@6.29	6.29	6.25	19,000
July	6.29@6.30	6.30	6.26	5,200
August	6.31@6.32	6.33	6.27	40,000
September	6.33@6.34	6.34	6.30	2,100
October	6.37@6.38	6.38	6.34	11,900
November	6.42@6.43	6.42	6.39	1,800
December	6.47@6.48	6.44	6.44	900
January	6.52@6.43	6.52	6.52	200
Total				93,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3689	2619	986	3605	..	..
New-Orleans	8943	4511	8030	9321	..	..
Mobile	375	780	138	211	..	..
Savannah	2350	1671	4410	2419	..	..
Charleston	277	1336	368	54	..	..
Wilmington	200	1798	101	144	..	..
Norfolk	904	1341	1365	833	..	..
Baltimore	....	....	....	459	..	..
New-York	1443	1360	776	640	..	..
Boston	954	2367	1586	1762	..	..
Philadelphia	3580	127	427	72	..	..
West Point	248	907	1455	447	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	23030	18818	19642	19967	..	..
This day last week	16419	17967	24901	15445	20196	17667
This day last year	7007	8195	9900	5850	5113	10406

COFFEE.

Contracts closed quiet at 10@20 points advance, with the trading only local and influenced by the better cables. Havre was steady at ½f advance, and Hamburg steady at partly ½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was quiet but firm at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 4,000 bags No. 8 at 14¼c, cost and freight, and 300 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.75c. Between Call and Close—May, 2,250 bags at 14.80c; July, 500 bags at 14.70c and 500 bags at 14.75c; October, 500 bags at 14.70c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.45c; total, 5,000 bags. Total for day, 5,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
April	14.90@15.00	16.30@16.40
May	14.75@14.80	16.20@16.25
June	14.65@14.75	16.00@16.05
July	14.70@14.80	15.80@15.85
August	14.65@14.75	15.45@15.50
September	14.65@14.75	15.10@15.15
October	14.65@14.75	14.80@14.85
November	14.45@14.55	14.55@14.65
December	14.40@14.50	14.40@14.45

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		153,080
Arrivals, steamship Dania, Santos via Europe		200
Arrivals, steamship Portuguese Prince, Bahia		300
Total		153,580
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		4,521
Total stock in New-York to-day		149,059
Total stock in Baltimore	24,256	
Arrivals	....	
Total	24,256	
Deliveries yesterday	314	
		23,942
Total stock in New-Orleans	22,440	
Arrivals	....	
Total	22,440	
Deliveries yesterday	1,274	
		21,166
Total stock in other ports		5,000
		45,108
Total stock in United States		194,167
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 2		91,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 2		26,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 2		127,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21		7,000
		251,000
Total		445,167
Same time 1894		502,786

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat beam.....16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7	No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7....	above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..1.50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..1.90 below No. 7
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom above No. 7	No. 7....	above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19⅜@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Savanilla—	
Para	21 @22	Ocana	18 @20
Mocha	26½@27½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Maracaibo—		Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Bucaro	17½@18¾	Savanilla—	
Tovar	18 @19	Ocana	18 @20
Merida	18½@20	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Do f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Do p'e to c'e	20 @21	Savanilla—	
Central American—		Ocana	18 @20
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
San Salvador	18¼@19¼	Bogota	20 @22
Do, washed	19½@21¾	Mexican—	
		Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
		Do, white	19 @20
		Oaxaca	19½@21½
		Guatemala and Coban	19 @22
		Jamaica	17 @20¾

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and held firmly, with demands good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Trading reported good, with some reserve in offerings, and prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5⅝@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	3⅞@....		

SUGAR—The demand for raw continues good at full prices. Sales, 7,650 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c; 1,102 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2 11-16c, and 1,575 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c....Refined quiet and held firmly.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on small quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4	3-8@4¾
Granulated	3	15-16@4¼
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾
Powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4	7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4	3-8@4⅜
Diamond A	3	15-16@4¼
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅜	@3 13-16
No. 6	3	9-16@3⅜
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅜
No. 8	3	5-16@3½
No. 9	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 12	3	1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	2	15-16@....
No. 14 (net)	2	15-16@....

TEA—The auction sale of 3,546 pks was at firmer prices for greens, including: Moyune—116 pks Hyson, 8½@7½c; 803 pks Young Hyson, 24½@8½c; 157 pks Imperial, 21@ 15½c; 232 pks Gunpowder, 29@17½c. Ping Suey—46 pks Young Hyson, 10¼@9½c; 416 pks Imperial 12½@11½c; 670 pks Gunpowder, 26½@10c. Japan—247 pks Congou, 15@ 8¾c; 88 pks India & O. Pekoe, 24@19½c. Oolong—271 pks Formosa, 32½@12c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The movement is still very light, but there is no further modification of holders' views; the plainness shown in the primary markets tends to sustain the position here. It is impossible to do any considerable business at the moment, however, as jobbers are supplied against immediate wants, and exporters are wholly without orders. Cable advices report the steamer Victoria as having left Fiume on March 30 with 7,000 bags. Two other steamers are now afloat with 16,500 bags, one of which is due here next week. We quote, for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.85; do, pea, $2.20; do, medium, $2.15; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, lima Cal., $3@$3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.50@ $2.60; do, foreign, pea, $1.95@$2.05; do, foreign medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05.

BUTTER—The market is less active for fine stock, and the feeling is less firm, but without change in prices. Held creamery quiet, but held quite steady for fine.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra		@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras		19½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts		16½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds		13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra		19 @19½
Welsh tubs, firsts		16½@17½
Welsh tubs, seconds		13 @15
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra		21 @..
Creamery, firsts		18½@20
Creamery, seconds		16 @17
Creamery, thirds		14 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts		14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds		9 @11
Dairy, firsts		12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds		8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra		11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts		9½@10
Factory, fresh, seconds		8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds		7½@ 8
Rolls		7½@10

OLD BUTTER.

State—		
Half-firkin tubs, fancy		13½@14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts		12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds		10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy		13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts		12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds		10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds		9 @..
Western—		
Creamery, June		9 @15½
Factory		7 @ 9

CHEESE—A moderate jobbing trade in fine cream, with former prices obtained, but some concessions would probably be necessary to move important lots. Other grades neglected.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11¼@11½
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, f'cy	10½@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9½@10
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8¼@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7½@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	4½@ 6½
State, part skims, large size, choice	6 @ 6½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 5
State, part skims, common	2 @ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—The market is fairly active, without further change in prices, but the offerings are more than ample, and the tone is no more than steady.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@13⅝
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13½@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12½@13½
Duck	27 @30½
Goose	60 @65

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in very moderate supply and about steady. Cranberries moving very slowly, and prices weak. California oranges a shade firmer. Florida strawberries in moderate supply today, and cleaning up fairly well at steady prices, a few fine large from northerly stations bringing a premium of 5@10c per quart. We quote: Apples, Greening, per bbl, $4.50@$5; do, Baldwin, Northern, fancy, $4.50@$5; do, Western New-York, $3.50@ $3.75; do, Ben Davis, $4.25@$4.50; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $2@$3; oranges, Valencias, $3@$3.50; do, West Indian, original pkgs, per bbl, $3@$4.50; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—A quiet jobbing trade is in progress in evaporated apples, and, while prices are not quotably changed, there is rather a weak feeling. Sun-dried in light stock and steady. Chops slow. Cores and skins have some call, if heavy packed and prime. Raspberries weak. Plums neglected. Blackberries slow, and round lots could be bought easily at 5c. Holders of California fruits are urging sales, and values are weak. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun-dried, 5¾@ 6¼c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 21@21½c; cherries, 12@13c; plums, State, 4½@5c; blackberries, 5@5½c; apricots, 6@10c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3@6c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Nineteen carloads more on sale to-day; buying was a little freer, but the supply was so heavy that no recovery in prices was possible. We quote: Fowls—Local and Western, per lb, 9@10c; do, Southern, 8c; chickens, 9@10c; old roosters, 5½@6c; turkeys, 10@12c; ducks, 50@ 90c; geese, $1@$1.37. DRESSED—Market for fresh fowls a shade firmer to-day, but trade hardly sufficient to establish any advance in prices; some fancy goods are, however, held at 10c, and, while 9@9½c still covers general sales, the tendency is slightly in sellers' favor. Turkeys still scarce. Philadelphia poultry in light supply and top grades firm. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys—Hens, per lb, 12@ 14c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 9@ 9½c. Chickens—Philadelphia broilers, 30@ 40c; do, Fall and Winter roasters, 21@23c; do, yearling chickens, 16@18c. Capons, 20@ 26c; do, Western, 18@24c. Squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.50. We quote for No. 1 Western frozen: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 11@13c; fowls, 9@10c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 8@10c. GAME—Small lots fresh snipe and plover sell well when of good quality. Wild ducks dull. We quote: Golden plover, fresh, per dozen, $2.50; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; English snipe, $1.50@$1.75. Wild Ducks—Canvas, $1@$1.75; do, red head, 75c@$1.50; do, brant, $1@$1.25; do, mallard, 40@65c; do, black, 40@50c; do, common, 15@30c.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes are firm, with supply moderate, and some very choice State held higher than quoted. Onions freely offered, with a limited sale.

Asparagus, Charleston, per dozen	$6.00@$7.50
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.50@ 2.75
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 4.50
Cabbage, imported, per 100	9.00@12.00
Celery, State and Western, fair to good, per dozen roots	40@ 50
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	20@ 30
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, per bbl	3.00@ 7.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 2.25
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.90@ 1.95
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.15@ 2.25
Peppers, Havana, per crate	3.00@ 3.50
Radishes, Florida, per basket	1.50@ 2.00
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Turnips, Canada Russia, per bbl	75@ 90
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	1.00@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Havana, per crate	1.50@ 3.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.50@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	5.00@ 5.50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2.00@ 2.12
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.12@ 2.37
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.25@ 2.35
Canada, Hebron, per 180 lb	2.25@ 2.37
Scotch, per 168-lb sack	2.30@ 2.50
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.75@ 3.50
Sweets, other Southern Jersey, double head	2.75@ 3.00
Peas, Florida, per crate	3.00@ 5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@65c; do, shipping, 50c. Clover—Mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 40@60c; oat straw, 35@45c.

HOPS—The market remains unchanged, and receipts very moderate.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@..
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Irregularity and Decreasing Activity in Stocks.

ST. PAUL'S UNFAVORABLE STATEMENT

The Grangers Depressed and the Coal Stocks Also Heavy—Sharp Decline in New-England—Sugar's Annual Statement.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Further irregularity was the feature of to-day's market. London sold stocks on the St. Paul statement for the last week in March, and all the Granger stocks were lower in sympathy, although the losses were not very material. The coal stocks were also heavy, and weakness was developed in New-England. At the close the market was dull and irregular.

The St. Paul loss of $130,000 for the week and $259,559 for the month when analyzed presents a rather less unfavorable result than the face of the figures indicates. The fourth week includes the odd closing days of the month. Last year there were nine business days in the week, and earnings were at the rate of $95,884 a day. This year two Sundays fell in the week, so that there were only eight business days, and earnings were at the rate of $91,494 a day, a decrease of less than 5 per cent. The statement of the Sugar Company is printed on another part of this page. It is the usual indefinite showing, from which intelligent deductions are impossible.

The weakness of the coal stocks was due to a growing impression that the difficulties of the coal trade are not as near solution as had been supposed. There is to be another meeting of the Presidents on Friday, when it is believed some information as to the actual situation will be made public. A sharp decline in New-England gave rise to a report that certain people who have been heavy buyers in recent weeks have liquidated, having completed their deal. Manhattan was one of the few strong stocks on the list, and it closed 3⅜ up, at 113⅜. Metropolitan Traction rallied sharply on small trades. Trading in the stock was the feature of the Philadelphia market.

While Sugar was the most active stock of the industrial group, General Electric scored the heaviest loss. It closed at 33¼, a net decline of 2 points. The delay in carrying out the proposed agreement in reference to patents with the Westinghouse Company has given rise to a report that a serious hitch has occurred, and that the negotiation may result in failure. Good buying by traders kept Distilling and Cattle Feeding strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money continues dull, with the supply fully equal to the demand. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was quiet, with no pressure to sell. Rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¾@5½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. and over for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $109,007,971, and the balances were 7,186,862. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was 213,178.

In London call money was at ½@¾ per cent., closing at ½; short and three months' bills, 15-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very dull, but firm. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows—Boston—25 discount. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¾@66. There were sales of 30,000 ounces at 66¼@66¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝@30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$29,363,561
Imports for the same period	11,685,196
Net exports	$17,681,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,134
Net exports to date, 1892	5,073,416

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Erie Tel. and Tel.	9¼
Manhattan	2⅜
Metropolitan Traction	4⅜
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	6

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refineries	¾
Canadian Pacific	1⅜
Chicago & Northwest	¾
General Electric	2
Mobile & Ohio	1½
New-Jersey Central	1⅝
New-York & New-England	1½
Norfolk & Western pf	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation	2
Philadelphia & Reading	¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	1
Silver Bullion Certs	¾
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular. The volume of transactions increased over $500,000 and was unusually well distributed. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Dul., S. S. & Atlantic 5s	1
Virginia Midland general	1
Wisconsin Central 1st	1½

DECLINED.

General Electric deb 5s	1
Louis. & Nash. 1st, N. O. & Mob. 1st	1½
Oregon Improvement cn. 5s	1¼
Oregon Improvement 1st	1¼
Reading 1st pf. inc	2½
	1¼

Government bonds were unchanged. On call, $3,000 fours, registered, of 1925 sold at 120¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	111¼	111⅝
4s, c	111¼	111⅝
4s, r., new	112	112½
4s, c, new	120¼	121
5s, r	120¾	121
5s, c	115⅝	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	115¾	116
Currency 6s, 1896	100	...
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	105½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	111	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities $113,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¾@59¼@59⅝.

LONDON, April 3.—The American loan opened at 6⅜ per cent. premium and closed at the same figure.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	143	148	7
American Cotton Oil	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅝	110
American Express	114	114	114	114	112	114	1
*American Sugar Refining	102⅜	102⅞	101¼	101⅞	101⅞	102	58,517
American Sugar Refining pf.	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	94⅛	95	545
*American Tobacco	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	90	91½	35
American Tobacco pf	109½	109½	108¾	109	105	108	3,660
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	55
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	3,343
Canada Southern	15	15¼	15	15¼	13¾	14¼	100
Canadian Pacific	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	49½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	39⅞	39½	39¾	39	39½	110
Chicago Gas	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	950
Chicago & Northwestern	72	72⅜	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72	300
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	91¾	92	91½	91½	91⅝	91⅝	5,253
C., C., C. & St. Louis	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜	1,830
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57¾	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	57½	58	1,650
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	116	116	116	116	115½	116½	250
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	64⅛	64¾	63¾	63¾	63⅜	63¾	5,525
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26⅞	27	165
Consolidated Coal	30	30	30	30	28½	31	1,720
Consolidated Gas Company	132½	132½	132½	132½	132	133	50
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	162
Denver & Rio Grande	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	12¼	243
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38	400
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	143¾	153⅛	148	153⅛	15	15¼	701
Erie Tel. & Tel.	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	21,120
General Electric	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	54½	54⅝	225
Iowa Central	35	35⅛	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	100
Iowa Central pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	18,880
Laclede Gas	22½	22½	22½	22½	22	23	60
Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	25¾	25½	26½	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	75	145
Lake Shore	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	85	200
Long Island	137½	137½	137¼	137¼	137¼	138	54
*Long Island Traction	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6½	6½	6⅞	1,510
Louisville & Nashville	51½	51¾	51½	51¼	51¼	51⅝	3,610
Manhattan Con.	110½	113½	110½	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	2,880
*Metropolitan Traction	88½	88½	88½	88½	...	...	100
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	...	100
Minn. & St. L., all in. pd.	27	27	27	27	26½	27¾	500
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	40	...	300
Missouri Pacific	24	24⅝	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23½	820
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16	110
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26	27	26	26½	26⅜	26½	7,292
Mobile & Ohio	33	33	32⅜	32⅝	32½	33	100
*National Lead Co.	85¾	85⅞	85¾	85¾	85	85½	210
*National Lead Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	20½	21	27
National Linseed Oil	96	96	94⅝	94⅝	95	95¼	65
New-Jersey Central	96	96	95¼	95¼	95	95½	5,112
New-York & New-Haven	388½	388½	387⅝	387½	387	387⅝	879
N. Y., C. & St. L.	20	20	20	20	20	...	8,075
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13	...	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	27	100
New-York, Sus. & West.	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	9¾	...	300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½	13	838
Norfolk & Western	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	35½	...	130
Norfolk & Western pf.	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝	33	34	885
North American	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	13	13⅜	275
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	470
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17	17	16⅞	17⅛	250
Oregon Improvement	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	819
Oregon Railway & Nav.	18	18	18	18	17	21	500
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	7¼	10
Pacific Mail	22¼	22½	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22½	100
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	300
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅜	13⅜	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	425
Pittsburg & Western pf.	29	29	29	...	12⅜	13	800
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114	114¾	8,250
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	...	185
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	...	170
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33	20
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	105	105	105	105	106	106½	400
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17½	17¾	18	100
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	5
Southern Railway pf.	33¾	33¾	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	...	340
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	33¾	34	1,620
Texas Pacific	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	17⅜	17½	208
T., A. A. & N. M.	2	2	2	2	9¾	10	5,875
Union Pacific	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	2	2¼	320
Union Pacific, D. & G.	5	5	5	5	11⅜	11⅝	210
United States Cordage	5½	5⅝	5¾	5¾	4½	5	715
United States Cordage pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	12½	5¾	153
United States Rubber	40	40	39¾	39¾	5¼	5¾	340
United States Rubber pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	9⅜	9¾	650
*United States Leather	12⅜	12½	12⅛	12⅜	93¼	93⅞	1,200
*United States Leather pf.	71¼	71¾	71	71	11⅞	12⅜	210
Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	70½	71	1,070
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	107⅝	107¾	14½	14⅝	330
Western Union Telegraph	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¾	105	110	310
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛	88¼	88½	35
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	12	12½	846
Total sales					41	43¾	550

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	65¾	66	30,000
						Total sales	183,031

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Enterprise	.50	.50	.45	.45	.40	.60	700
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s	4,000	111⅞	
Am Dock & Imp 5s	2,000	111⅝	
Atch, Top & S F 4s	2,100	67⅜	
	2,000	68	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	1,000	21¼	
	20,000	20⅜	
	2,000	21	
	10,000	20⅞	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	10,000	50½	
	1,000 3s	50	
	4,000	50¼	
	5,000	50½	
	5,000	50	
Atlan & Pac Inc	2,000	27	
Brd'way & 7th Av 1st Con 5s	6,000	109¾	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	5,000	91½	
	2,000	91¾	
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s	2,000	94⅞	
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	109¼	
	10,000	109½	
	10,000	109⅝	
	2,000	109½	
Canada So 2d	4,000	103¼	
Cent of N J G M 5s	3,000	112¼	
Registered	500	110	
	1,000	110¼	
	5,000	110	
	1,000	110⅛	
Cent Pac 6s 1898	5,000	104	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	10,000	106	
	7,000	105¾	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	5,000	74	
	10,000	74⅛	
	11,000	74	
	1,000	73¾	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	2,000	92½	
	2,000	92¼	
	3,000	92	
	5,000	92⅛	
Chi & Alton S F	1,000	117	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Conv 5s	1,000 3	99½	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	8,000	42	
	1,000	42⅛	
	11,000	42¼	
	5,000	42	
	30,000	42½	
	63,000	42¾	
	62,000	43	
	1,000	42¼	
Chi & Northwestern 30 year deb 5s	2,000	107	
Chi & Northwestern Consolidated 7s	1,000	139	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	3,000c	101¼	
	2,000	101⅜	
	3,000	101⅝	
Cin Day & Ir 1st 5s	1,000	101½	
	11,000	102	
C, C, C & Ind G M	1,000	123	
	1,000	122½	
Den & Rio G 4s	1,000	82½	
Total sales			

Dul, So S & At 5s	4,000	92	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	15,000 b3	91	
	20,000 b3	91¼	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	5,000	103⅛	
Eliz, Lex & B S 6s	2,000	106	
Erie 3d Mortgage	1,000	106	
Gal Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	7,000	92	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	5,000	89½	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	1,000	108¼	
Housatonic R 5s	5,000	123¼	
	10,000	124	
	1,000	123½	
H & T Cen 1st 5s	1,000	106	
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	3,000	99	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	5,000	82½	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	4,000	85	
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented	7,000	106½	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	93¼	
	1,000	93	
	2,000	92½	
L E & W 1st 5s	4,000	115¼	
L E & W 2d 5s	1,000	113½	
L S & M So 2d Coup	4,000	123	
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	5,000	104½	
Long Island G M 4s	9,000	96	
La & Mo River 1st	1,000	113½	
Louisville & Nash N O & Mob 1st	1,000	117	
	2,000	116½	
Unified Gold 4s	3,000	77½	
L, N A & C Con	2,000	96	
	3,000	96½	
Mil & St P 1st Chi & Pac W 5s	15,000	112	
South Minn Div	1,000	116	
Mil & St P, G M 4s Series A	5,000	88¼	
M, K & T 1st 4s	11,000	83	
M, K & T 2d	15,000	54¾	
	5,000	55	
	7,000	54¾	
	5,000	54½	
M, K & T of T 5s	10,000	77	
Mo, K & East 1st	5,000	84⅞	
	18,000	85	
	4,000	85¼	
Morris & E Con Gtd	500	142	
	9,000	143	
N, C & St L Con	2,000	100	
N Y Cent 1st Coup	3,000	123	
N, Y, O & W Consolidated 5s	2,000	110½	

N Y Cent Deb 5s	2,000	105½	
N Y, C & St L 4s	13,000	102¾	
N Y Elevated 1st	4,000	108¼	
N Y & H 1st Coup	3,000	101½	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	300	137½	
Small Bonds	1,000	89½	
N Y, O & W Refunding 4s	3,000	89½	
N Y, Sus & W 1st Refunding 5s	1,000	105½	
North Pac 1st Coup	5,000	111⅜	
	1,000	111⅝	
	8,000	114⅜	
	1,000	114	
North Pac 3d Coup	10,000	54	
North Pac Cons 5s	6,000	28	
	20,000	27½	
	50,000	27¼	
	10,000	27¼	
	1,000	27	
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	27½	
	10,000	27	
Ohio & M, Cons S F	1,000	107⅛	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	48½	
	6,000	48	
	4,000	48½	
	11,000	48	
	5,000	47¾	
	11,000	47	
	7,000	47½	
	7,000	47¼	
Ore Imp 1st	2,000	98	
Ore R & N 1st	6,000	108¼	
	4,000	108	
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	1,000	112	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div	5,000	97	
	5,000	96½	
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	6,000	31½	
Phil & Reading 1st Inc	5,000	26¼	
2d Pf Inc	20,000	15⅛	
Phil & Read Gen 4s	2,000	72	
	3,000	72¼	
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	64½	
	5,000	64¾	
	25,000	64⅝	
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	2,000c	105¼	
	10,000	105¼	
Pitts & West 1st	1,000	81½	
	14,000	81	
Rich & Danville 6s	2,000	119½	
Rio Grande W 1st	1,000	68⅛	
	5,000	68⅜	
R, W & O Con	1,000	113½	
St J & Grand I Inc	10,000	8¼	
St L & Iron Mount & Arkansas B 1st	1,000	102¾	
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s	3,000	101¼	
St L Southwest 1st	10,000	70	

St L S W 2d Inc	10,000	22½	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	5,000	117¼	
Con 6s Red to 4½s	20,000	101½	
Dakota Extension	5,000	113⅜	
	5,000 s20F	113⅝	
Montana Exten 4s	2,000	85	
San An & Ar P 4s	11,000	59	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	11,000	89½	
South Ry 1st 5s	5,000	89¾	
	28,000	87½	
Tenn C, I & R 6s Birming Div 1st	5,000	80	
Tenn Div 6s	3,000	80¼	
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	5,000	87⅜	
	6,000	87½	
	1,000	87⅝	
	4,000	87½	
Tex Pacific 2d Inc	3,000	24⅜	
	1,000	24¼	
	5,000	24⅝	
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Crtfs	1,000	61	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	1,000	103¼	
	2,000 s20F	103½	
	1,000	103½	
Union Pac 1st 1898	7,000	104	
	2,000	103¾	
	1,000	104	
Union Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts	5,000	24	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	20,000	36⅜	
	40,000	36	
	60,000	36¼	
U S Cord Co 1st	14,000	56	
Virginia Mid G M	1,000	97½	
	1,000	96	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105¾	
	2,000	106	
Wabash 2d Mor 5s	5,000 s20F	67	
	6,000	67	
	11,000	67	
	5,000	67¼	
Wabash Deb, Ser A	2,000	22	
W, Ohio & W 1st	1,000	79½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	7,000	105¼	
	1,000	105¾	
	12,000	105⅞	
	3,000	105⅞	
	24,000 b3	105½	
Registered	1,000	105⅜	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certfs	10,000	28¾	
West U Col Trust 5s	2,000	107	
W & L E 1st	1,000	97½	
Wis Cen Co 1st	4,000	50¾	
	5,000 s3	50¾	
	6,000	51	
	5,000	51¾	
	1,000	51⅞	
	35,000	51½	
Wis Cen Co Inc	1,000	97⅜	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	168	...
Alton & Terre Haute	37	40
American Cotton Oil pf	71½	73
American District Telegraph	30	40
Baltimore & Ohio	58	59¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¾	6
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	...
Boston Air Line pf	102	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	19	...
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	60	...
Central Pacific	9½	...
Cent. & South American Tel	17	17½
Chicago & Alton	116¼	123
Chicago & Alton pf	147	150
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	167½	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	50	53
C. & N. W. pf	95	96
Cleveland & Pittsburg	138	139
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	155	158
Colorado Fuel & Iron	5¼	6½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	25	29
Canada So 2d	64	...
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	67	67½
Commercial Cable	137	...
†Delaware, Lack. & West	158	160¼
Des Moines & Ft. D	5¼	6
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	30	35
*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	7½	10
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	50
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	45	55
Great Northern pf	107	110
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅝	⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	1	1½
Homestake	21	...
Illinois Central	87½	89½
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	1¾	3
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	18	...
Laclede Gas pf	82	84
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L., N. A. & C.	7	7¾
Louisville, St. Louis & T.	23	24
Mahoning Coal R.	1	4
Mahoning Coal R. pf	105	115
Manhattan Beach	106	...
Maryland Coal pf	3	6
Mexican Central	50	70
Mexican Telegraph	8	9
Michigan Central	179½	190
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	91	94
National Starch	48	49
National Starch 1st pf.	7½	9
National Starch 2d pf.	43	51
New Cent. Coal	22½	27
New-Jersey & New-York	6	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1¼	5
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	55	73
Ontario Mining	19½	21
Pennsylvania Coal	10	11½
Peoria & Eastern	300	5
P., C. C. & St. L.	3	5
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	16¾	18
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	46¼	47½
P., F. W. & C. sp.	157	...
Pullman Palace Car Co.	148	...
Quicksilver	156	160
Quicksilver pf.	2¼	2¾
Rensselaer & Saratoga	14	16
St. Louis Southern	180	185
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul, M. & M.	96	...
Southern Cotton Oil	106	109
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	45	55
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	85
United States Express	41¾	42¾
United States Cordage gtd	18½	20
Utica & B. River	150	...
Wabash	6½	6¾
Wisconsin Central	4	4½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	102⅝	102⅞	101¼	101⅜	28,430
Am. S. R. pf.	94	94	94	94	25
Am. Tob.	95	95⅞	95	95⅞	230
A., T. & S. F.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	180
Bay S. Gas	15	15	15	15	200
Chi. Gas	72¼	72½	71⅝	71⅝	2,580
C., R. I. & P.	64	64½	63¾	63¾	630
C., B. & Q.	73⅜	73⅞	73¼	73½	1,430
C.,M. & S. P.	57⅜	58	57¾	57⅞	4,750
C. & N. W.	91¾	92	91⅝	91⅞	840
Cent. of N.J.	96	96	94¾	94⅞	1,310
C.,H. V. & T.	27	27	27	27	100
Dist. & C. F.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	1,340
Gen. Electric	35	35⅛	33⅜	33⅜	5,540
Louis. & N.	51½	51⅞	51¼	51⅜	1,090
Total sales					67,075

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s	74	74	74	74	$3,000
Can. So. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½	2,000
G. E. deb. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	3,000
L., N. A. & C. con	96	96	96	96	2,000
N. P. cn. 5s	28	28	28	28	4,000
Or. Imp. 1st	98	98	98	98	3,000
Total sales					$53,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Com. Tun	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
C.,Cal. & Va.	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	120
C. Imperial	.08	.08	.08	.08	100
Total sales					1,120

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	55	55½	54¼	54¾	804,000
July option	56⅜	56⅝	56⅛	56⅜	22,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $700,000
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

Financial.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
E. LEGRAND LEE, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

No. 350 Broadway,
New-York City, March 25th, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New-York Supreme Court. Under the provisions of our order of appointment, the Receivers are authorized to continue the business so far as necessary for the purposes of liquidation. All persons indebted to the late firm are required to make payment to us as Receivers, and all persons holding any of the property of the late firm are required to account to us therefor. Due notice will be given of the mode of exhibiting all claims against the late firm.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
JAMES G. CANNON,
Receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 20, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

7	1324	1608	1850	2109	2387	2597	2933
78	1333	1609	1895	2121	2390	2602	3045
172	1357	1633	1910	2138	2394	2603	3048
187	1361	1661	1925	2142	2443	2667	3061
200	1373	1670	1928	2182	2519	2713	3187
216	1450	1701	1942	2319	2557	2739	
231	1443	1711	2005	2357	2561	2771	
276	1455	1741	2015	2360	2577	2853	
311	1499	1797	2030	2376	2583	2871	
438	1577	1822	2041	2379	2588	2910	

as the numbers of the seventy-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Of and for the Trustees.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE of the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis Railway Company.—New-York, April 1st, 1895.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named Railroad Company are hereby notified, that in order to become parties to the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 15th, 1895, and secure any benefit thereunder, they must deposit their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. After that date bonds will not be received except upon terms to be fixed by the committee.

MAYER LEHMAN,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
LOUIS B. FARLEY,
JOSEPH W. WOOLFOLK,
EDWARD BURUS,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE,
Counsel to Committee,
29 Nassau Street, New-York.

Wagner Palace Car Co.

Postal Telegraph Cable Co.

Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 4% Bonds
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
No. 8 Broad St.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TREASURY STOCK
is offered of the "KING of the ROCKIES" GOLD MINING CO of Colorado, whose mines are located near those at the famous Cripple Creek. This stock is issued in order to erect a mill and further develop the mines. It is bound to pay a dividend shortly. We predict a great boom in mining stocks.
SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.
M. E. & J. W. DE AGUERO,
Bankers and Brokers, 60 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promtly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

The Thirds and Consols Certificates are listed at the New-York Stock Exchange, and this committee only requires less than three millions of the Seconds to make application for the listing of the seconds also.

This UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 700,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson.
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, James Timpson,
Gustav E. Kissel, George W. Young.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.
REORGANIZATION.
To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.:

The Second, Third, and Fourth installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York City, as follows:

Second Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 15, 1895.
Third Installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.
Fourth Instalment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 29, 1895.

Certificates of Deposit must be presented at the MANHATTAN TRUST CO. in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
Committee.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

NEW LOAN
CITY OF BOSTON
Registered 4s,
MATURING APRIL, 1935.
LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR
TRUSTEES.
Price and particulars upon application.
KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
FARSON, LEACH & CO.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Referring to previous notices, copies of the Bondholders' Agreement for the deposit of Bonds with United States Trust Company, New-York, may be obtained from that company, or from any member of the Committee, or from the Secretary. Bondholders in Boston may deliver their Bonds to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 50 State Street. Negotiable Certificates will be issued by United States Trust Company.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place, N.Y.
New-York, February 23, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
TAKE NOTICE that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held on the 21st day of February, 1895, Article I. of the By-Laws of the said Company was amended so as to provide that the annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY in each year.
FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
March 23d, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 8th, 1895. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.

DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A.M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 15 Cortlandt Street.
N. Y., March 26, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 9, 1895. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. VALENTINE, Sec'y.

Dividends.

Union Pacific Railway Co.
5% COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.
Coupons due June 1, 1894, and December 1, 1894,
of above-named bonds, will be paid on and after
Wednesday, April 3, 1895,
at the office of
THE NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
85 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

DETROIT, MACKINAC AND MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1st, 1895.

One Per Cent. will be paid to the registered holders of the outstanding land grant bonds of this Company, being the interest due thereon to date, at the Central Trust Company of 54 Wall Street, New-York, on the 12th inst. Transfer books will close on the 8th and reopen on the 16th inst. Bank orders for the payment of the interest may be procured at the Trust Company.

JAMES McMILLAN,
F. E. DRIGGS,
Trustees.

NOTICE.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.

The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
71 Broadway.
New-York, March 29, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per cent. on the outstanding preferred stock of this company, payable on April 10 1895, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., April 5.

Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., April 5, to 10 A. M., April 11, 1895.

FERDINAND McKEIGE, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 27, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S GOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Company will pay the July 1st, 1894, coupon on above Bonds, at their office, on April 2d, 1895. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

FOR ALUMNI TRUSTEES OF CORNELL

Long List of Candidates from Which Five Are to be Chosen.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—The nominations for Alumni Trustees of Cornell University have closed. From their number the five additions to the board permitted by the amended law of last Winter will be chosen. A list and ballots will be sent out, and until Alumni Day, next June, graduates may mail to the Treasurer their votes. Any alumnus may revoke and change his ballot on or before the day of the alumni meeting. These are the candidates:

Walter C. Kerr, '79, New-York; Jared T. Newman, '75, Ithaca; Charles C. Wagner, '80, Binghamton; James J. Chambers, '72, New-York; Eugene Fraser, '76, New-York; M. W. Van Auken, '73, Utica; J. Harvey Peirie, '75, Chicago; William H. French, '73, Chicago; Fred W. Noyes, '75, Dansville; W. S. Hoyt, '81, Buffalo; Martha Carr Thomas, '79, Bryn Mawr College; F. S. Washburn, '85, Chicago; Dr. C. E. Manierre, '80, Chicago; Dr. D. E. Salmon, '72, Washington; G. T. Winston, '75, Chapel Hill, S. C.; W. R. Latenby, '74, Columbus, Ohio; Percy Hagerman, '90, Colorado Springs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted an order yesterday requiring all interested persons to show cause on July 6 why the Donlon & Miller Manufacturing Company should not be dissolved on the petition of Arthur S. Miller, John F. Miller, Frederick Folger, L. M. Coddington, and W. E. Hawkins. He also granted an order for a receiver for the company. Sheriff Buttling on Tuesday took possession of the property of the corporation and its place of business at 58 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, under judgments entered in New-York. Three of the judgments are in favor of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company for $3,084, and two in favor of the Standard Gas Fixture Company for $1,037. It is alleged that the judgments were procured fraudulently, with the intent to sacrifice the assets and the property of the company.

—It was learned yesterday that J. Edward Addicks, candidate for United States Senator in Delaware, and John V. Bacot of East Orange, N. J., are the receivers appointed by Chancellor McGill of Jersey City a few days ago for the Staten Island Terra Cotta Lumber Company of Woodbridge, N. J., whose office is at 66 Broadway, this city. The appointment was made on the application of Robert W. Lyle, the Secretary of the company. Mr. Addicks is the President of the company and the largest creditor. The liabilities are reported to be about $800,000, of which about $600,000 is said to be due to Mr. Addicks for advances, and about $200,000 to outside parties. The business at the works is going on under the receivers, and it is said that there are plenty of orders on hand for goods.

—The Washington Life Insurance Company has begun proceedings against Charles D., Daniel S., and John H. Sweeny, proprietors of Sweeny's Hotel, on Park Row, to foreclose a mortgage on the hotel property for $115,000, made by the Messrs. Sweeny on May 16, 1894, for non-payment of interest due on March 1, amounting to $2,875. Deputy Sheriff Butler has advertised the sale of the right, title, and interest of Charles D. Sweeny in the hotel property, to take place on May 14, under an execution for $2,449 against him in favor of H. H. Hamaker. E. Mulligan obtained a judgment against the firm on Feb. 25 for $1,780. The hotel property was conveyed in 1853 to the late Daniel Sweeny, father of the present proprietors.

—A deficiency judgment was docketed yesterday against Gertrude E. Sanford, as executrix of the estate of Henry S. Sanford, for $7,750, in favor of John Munroe & Co., who had a claim against the estate for $16,179. They held as collateral 200 shares of the Florida Land Company and 574 shares of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, which were sold at auction a few days ago for $8,500.

—George H. Harman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George Kirkland, stock broker, on the application of Remigio Lo Forte, who obtained a judgment against him for $672 on Dec. 14, 1894. Mr. Kirkland was formerly a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, but is not in active business at present. He says that he has no assets.

—Frank Kuhn has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel A. Thompson, liquor dealer, at the corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, on the application of Rokohl Brothers, judgment creditors. Deputy Sheriff Helmberger has in his hands executions for about $1,600 against Mr. Thompson.

—An attachment for $672 has been received by the Sheriff against the Columbian Mills Company, which deals in down and feathers and which made an assignment on Monday in Philadelphia, in favor of A. J. McIntosh, and a levy was made on the New-York office, at 43 Leonard Street.

—Judgment for $9,166 was entered yesterday against Thomas Finegan, bottler, of Haverstraw, N. Y., in favor of Jacob Rupert, brewer, of this city, for balance due for lager beer sold to him between May 14, 1892, and Jan. 23, 1895, the total price of which was $35,653.

—Judgment for $11,433 was entered yesterday against Henry Valentine in favor of Annie I. Knapp, on an assigned claim of Edward M. Voorhees, who obtained a deficiency judgment against Mr. Valentine in 1876. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—An execution for $3,322 has been received by the Sheriff against George Carroll, liquor dealer at 139 West Twenty-fifth Street, in favor of the David Mayer Brewing Company. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that there was a bill of sale of the place.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, for $1,074, in favor of the Broadway Theatre Company.

DEFENDS THE BOND PLAN

Controller Fitch's Answer to Mayor Strong's Message.

CRITICISES SOME OF THE STATEMENTS

Securities Should Not Be Issued Until Work for Which They Are to Pay Is Completed—Ex-Controller Myers's Opinion.

Controller Fitch yesterday gave out a statement in answer to Mayor Strong's message to the Board of Aldermen in reference to the city's finances.

He supplemented it by saying that he would submit his views on the questions involved to such men as ex-Mayor Hewitt, ex-Controller Green, and ex-Controller Myers, Democrats, and Henry G. Howland, Joel B. Erhardt, and Salem H. Wales, Republicans, and that if any three of these decided that there was anything not only illegal but improper in the issue or non-issue of the bonds in question, he would willingly give $1,000 to any charitable institution that might be designated by them.

Mr. Fitch said:

The Mayor's message is made up of two parts. One of them consists of the statements prepared for him with great care by this department, which are correct. The other part consists of two or three statements of his opinions, which, so far as they relate to the Finance Department and its work, are curiously incorrect.

For instance, he takes my statement of the forty-nine items, amounting to $7,020,616.88 of bonds and stock authorized by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which remained unissued Dec. 31, 1894, and announces that these stocks and bonds remained unissued because every technical subterfuge was availed of to prevent their issue, in order to make some moral or political effect.

The fact is, and it is well known, for instance, to the Corporation Counsel, and to everybody who is at all familiar with these matters, that these bonds and stocks remained unissued because the work for which they were to pay had not been done.

The practice has always been in regard to the execution of municipal contracts that, before a liability shall be entered into, there must be a sufficient appropriation applicable thereto. When the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required to enable the Controller to issue bonds, a resolution authorizing the issue is adopted before the contract is entered into by the department having charge of the work. Such an authorization of bonds may be for $1,000,000 or more, but the bonds are actually issued by the Controller only when payments have to be met on account of progress in the work.

The result of this is that there has not been a year within the memory of the present generation when the issues of bonds and stocks authorized, but unissued, did not amount to millions of dollars. On Dec. 31, 1893, (the day before I took office,) the amount of unissued bonds duly authorized was $8,524,512.57, as against $7,020,616.88 on Dec. 31, 1894. On the 31st of December preceding the expiration of Mayor Strong's present term of office it is almost certain that there will remain unissued but authorized stocks and bonds amounting to at least as much as those unissued on the 31st of last December.

Any Controller who would issue bonds as soon as the authority was given to do so, regardless of the time when the money would be needed, would subject the city to enormous sums of interest unnecessarily, and would deserve indictment and punishment. A large portion of the bonds authorized but unissued on Dec. 31, 1894, had their origin in laws passed or resolutions adopted long prior to the beginning of my term of office, and some of them can be traced back more than ten years.

Ex-Controller Myers, in an interview which I find in the morning papers, states this very clearly. He says: "It is not the custom, and it is not necessary, to issue any bonds in payment for work until that work has been actually completed. It would be simply absurd for any Municipal Government to issue bonds and assume the payment of interest on those bonds for work which might never be completed."

The treatment in the Mayor's message of the other statement made by me is even more remarkable. On March 9, 1895, I received from the Mayor the following communication:

"If it is not too inconvenient to you or your department, I would like to know the total amount authorized by law to be expended and payable out of bonds for which the city is liable in the prosecution of works and improvements, and the sum to be expended on each being fixed and determined, as well as the definite or approximate cost of work and improvements such as Mulberry Bend and other park and street improvements, and for which bonds were not directly issued by either the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or Sinking Fund, and on Dec. 31, 1894."

While the latter part of this request involved an investigation into matters not properly within the scope of the Finance Department, I endeavored to the best of my ability to reply to the somewhat indeterminate inquiry contained in the communication, and on March 14, 1895, transmitted an approximate statement of the city's liabilities on Jan. 1, 1895, for public works and improvements, the expense of which was payable out of the proceeds of stocks and bonds, and for which stocks and bonds had not at that time been issued. The estimated amounts included in this statement aggregated $19,879,660.68.

It is, of course, manifest by the most careless examination that the items included in my statement of Jan. 25 are substantially included in my estimate of March 14; notwithstanding which, in the message to the Board of Aldermen, both of these amounts are included, the result being that the public has been led to believe that these two totals should be added together, making an aggregate of over $26,000,000. The numerous inquiries which I have had to-day from those holding the city's securities show how dangerous to the city's credit such mistakes are.

Another statement in the message is that a large amount of what may be called the city's "future" liability "will fall upon the administration of 1895." So far from this being the case, however, it is doubtful whether one-half of the items of expense included in the aggregate of the $19,879,660.68 will be met by the issue of bonds during the three years of Mayor Strong's administration. And it is certain that many liabilities which will have been originally created during the present administration will, in fact, have to be met by some succeeding administration. Eight million six hundred thousand dollars out of this $19,879,660.68 is for two items of work of the Aqueduct Commission; namely, the Jerome Park Reservoir and the Cornell Dam. It is more than likely that the close of the century will see these two great works still uncompleted.

To include such items as these with the figures of the city's actual debt statement is wholly to mislead the minds of the citizens in regard to the city's financial situation. It would be but a short step further to include the fifty millions of bonds for the construction of a rapid-transit system, to which the city is committed, and, adding this amount to the rest of the city's "future" indebtedness, claim that the city having become liable to an amount exceeding 10 per cent. of its assessed valuation of real estate no further issue of bonds should be made, owing to the inhibition of the State Constitution.

In conclusion, permit me to add that any statement of the city' finances intended for the public ear which does not include a reference to the operations of the Sinking Fund can but mislead the average citizen unacquainted with the details of our financial system. During the year 1894 the sum of $5,910,273.53 was turned into the Sinking Fund from sources other than interest on investments held by the Sinking Fund. During the ten years ending Dec. 31, 1894, the total revenues of the Sinking Fund were $81,179,916.60. In other words, the latter amount represented the extent to which new bonds might have been issued during that period without increasing by one dollar the city's net indebtedness.

It may be stated with some degree of confidence that the actual revenues of the Sinking Fund during this administration will approximate $9,000,000, and this figure represents substantially the amount of new bonds which may be issued annually in the immediate future without increasing the net debt of the city. In the face of these figures, the "future" liability of the city now estimated at about $19,000,000, much of which will not require actual payment for a number of years, loses much of the terror which it assumed in the Mayor's message to the Board of Aldermen.

Fortunately, under the present Constitution, we shall have no new items added to the city's debt except with the consent of the Mayor. When the tax levy of 1895 is made up, it will be easy for any of us to show the origin of any item of it. That will be the proper time to discuss it.

Finds Profit in It.

From The New-York Weekly.

Customer—So you sell these watches at $5 each. It must cost that to make them.
Jeweler—It does.
Customer—Then how do you make any money?
Jeweler—Repairing 'em.

DR. GUNNING'S DIVORCE SUIT

The Brooklyn Clergyman, Accused of Beating and Insulting His Wife, Wants Particulars.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning of Brooklyn, whose wife is suing for divorce, asked Justice Osborne, in the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, for an order to compel the plaintiff to furnish a bill of particulars as to the acts she alleges in her petition.

Mrs. Gunning sets forth that her husband, besides being pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, is a physician, and earns $5,000 a year. She alleges that when they were living at 423 Lafayette Avenue, in May, 1894, he struck her on the left eye with his fist, and that in the following October he knocked her down and pounded her back with his fists.

She also alleges that she was insulted, humiliated, and sneered at by her husband and his grown up sons and daughters, and that the doctor several times threw water in her face while the family was at supper. She declares also that her husband threatened to place her in an insane asylum.

Dr. Gunning's counsel said yesterday that Mrs. Gunning had alleged that the influence of the doctor's sister was not only felt by the plaintiff directly, but also indirectly by her power over the defendant. The respondent wanted to know, he said, what the nature and circumstances of this influence was, because it might be hypnotism.

"He ought to know whether he insulted his wife or not," said Justice Osborne. "The court will not grant a separation for such trifles. They are simply put in as make-weights to support the more serious allegations."

Particulars were also asked for as to the charge that this "defendant compelled his wife to submit to the almost daily course of insults heaped upon her by defendant himself and his family of grown-up children, and that the defendant is largely influenced by his sister, who is a woman of hard and unsympathetic nature."

"You do not want a bill of particulars as to that. I fail to see anything that ought to be disclosed," said Justice Osborne.

"We do not know whether the sneers were in looks or words," said Mr. Gunning's counsel.

"We didn't have a camera then to take the sneers," said Mrs. Gunning's lawyer.

Justice Osborne took the papers, and reserved decision.

The Rev. Dr. Gunning was the first clergyman in Brooklyn to introduce in his church the individual communion cup service.

THE PENNY PROVIDENT FUND

MARKED SUCCESS IN ENCOURAGING SMALL SAVINGS.

How the Plan Works in the Schools and Stores—Money Needed to Cover the Expenses.

The Penny Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society of this city is for the purpose of inculcating in the young a desire to save, even though it be but a trifling amount.

The success it has met with is most encouraging. It had on Feb. 1, 1890, 55 stations, 11,690 depositors, and $5,568.57 on deposit. Its increase has been fivefold, for, on Feb. 1, 1895, it had 296 stations, 50,359 depositors, and $31,095.24 on deposit.

The method of working among the school children and employes in stores is shown by the following extracts from its latest report:

"In 1894, the Board of Education of New-York City, through the assistance of Mr. Hewitt of this committee, adopted a resolution permitting the teachers of the public schools to open stations for the sale of our stamps in the schools. Fifty-four such stations were opened promptly, with great success. Ten were subsequently closed because the teachers found that it added too much to their labors. Forty-four are still in active operation, with $10,277.04 accumulated net deposits. The gross amount deposited in these stations since they were opened was $18,657.71.

"This increased business, however, has increased the expenses of the committee very materially. These stations have to be conducted on a credit basis, as we cannot ask the teachers to advance money for their capital. This entails more bookkeeping than the cash basis under which most of our other stations have been handled. Moreover, all the stamps, supplies, &c., have to be delivered to the public schools all over the city, while other stations send to our central office for their supplies. The result has been that this increase in our business has added to our office force and other expenses at the rate of nearly $1,000 per annum, and the business report of income and operating expenses shows that we begin our fiscal year, Feb. 1, 1895, with only $59.83 on hand. Our income from interest will not exceed $1,500, and our expenses will be about $3,000 the coming year, leaving a deficiency of at least $1,500.

"We thank the noble teachers in the public schools who are giving extra time to receiving deposits from the children, and express our appreciation to those who make the necessary time and enter into our enthusiasm of having every boy and girl a depositor with a bank account.

"The teachers give constant testimony to the excellent influence over the children that often leads them to take out cards for other members of their families.

"A collector goes once a week to several of our largest retail dry goods stores, where the proprietors approve of the encouragement to their employes to save."

Of its deposits, about $25,000 are invested at 5 per cent. per annum and the remainder is deposited with the Continental Trust Company at 3 per cent. per annum, with interest on daily balance.

Savings are frequently for special purposes—to pay rent, to buy shoes, hats, and clothing; to buy books, but more often, recently, to save $5 to open an account in a savings bank.

"The Penny Provident Fund," says the report, "must commend itself to every one who feels kindly toward his fellows, and the importance to this city of beginning with the children to teach thrift cannot be overestimated. Property owners are not found among mobs seeking violence and disorder, nor do the provident classes favor intemperance and crime."

The fund needs $1,100 to pay expenses for 1895, and asks that contributions toward it be sent to Otto T. Bannard, 18 Wall Street. The report is signed by Otto T. Bannard, Chairman and Treasurer; Charles S. Fairchild, Robert W. De Forest, Abram S. Hewitt, Charles C. Beaman, George E. Dodge, Walter Jennings, James Speyer, and Miss Marian Messemer, Secretary and cashier.

The Tennessee Contest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—The forty-ninth General Assembly has reconvened, the forty days' recess taken for the investigation of charges of fraud in the election for Governor in November last having expired. The Committee on the Governor's Election will begin the preparation of its report this week. There will no doubt be a majority and a minority report, the former submitted by the Democratic majority of seven and the latter by the Republican minority of five members. The majority report, it is thought, will claim a plurality of between 3,000 and 4,000 for Turney (Dem.) for Governor, while the minority will claim that Evans (Rep.) was elected Governor.

PREACHERS TO BE TRIED

Committees Selected for the Purpose by the Conferences.

A WARM DISCUSSION AT KINGSTON

The Methodists at Stamford Adopt a New Plan for the Care of Superannuated Ministers and Their Families.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 3.—The ninety-sixth annual session of the New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began to-day, Bishop J. P. Newman presiding.

The Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D., was elected Secretary, with the Revs. W. F. Brush, L. C. H. Adams, F. L. Wilson, and R. E. Bell as assistants. The Rev. R. A. Brown was elected Statistical Secretary, and the Rev. Arthur Thompson was elected Conference Treasurer. The Rev. T. S. Bond was elected Conference Postmaster.

The Chairmen of the committees are: Conference Stewards—W. A. Chadwick; Conference Claimants—N. B. Thompson; Necessitous Cases—E. S. Osborn; Education—W. F. Compston; Church Extension—B. H. Burch; Nominating Anniversary Speakers—I. W. A. Dodge; Sunday Schools—J. M. Cornish; Tracts—N. O. Lent; American Bible Society—V. N. Traver; Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Society—Ezra Tinker; Periodicals—George W. Miller; Post Offices—C. A. Holla; Temperance—A. Ostrander; Woman's Home Missionary Society—F. Inglehart; Conference Relations—J. Y. Bates; Complimentary Resolutions—E. T. Tipple; Sabbath Observance—J. J. Dean; Ministerial Qualifications—Fields Hermance.

During the discussion on the appointment of a committee to consider the passing of the Rev. Mr. Goss's character, Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of New-York made a strong plea for the accused clergyman, who is accused of unministerial conduct at Margaretville. He was called to order by several of the members, who claimed he was presenting the claims of the parties interested. This he disavowed, saying his object was to have the charges studied in open conference. He asked that the matter be publicly tried. There was considerable argument as to the right of Dr. Wilson to continue in the presentation of the case, and finally the resolution of Dr. Osborn was amended by the naming of a select committee, consisting of thirteen ministers. The committee is holding executive sessions.

After Presiding Elder Longacre of the New-York district had read his report, and before the passing of the character of the ministers in Dr. Longacre's district had been completed, the conference expressed its gratitude to Gen. J. Watts de Peyster for his gift to the Church of the Industrial Home and School at Tivoli.

This afternoon the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society, the Rev. J. P. Hermance presiding, held its anniversary exercises. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $21,990.69 on hand.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

It Will Investigate the Case of the Rev. Mr. Cooper of New-Haven.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 3.—The forty-seventh session of the New-York East Annual Methodist Episcopal Church Conference began here to-day, Bishop Warren presiding. Secretary George P. Maines was re-elected, and these members were chosen as his assistants: A. B. Sanford, W. E. Scofield, and T. A. Macmillan. Edwin Warriner was chosen as Statistical Secretary. W. P. Estes was elected Treasurer.

The case of Rufus T. Cooper, the accused minister of New-Haven,

COULD NOT AGREE UPON A HOME

Mrs. Kempler Wanted to Live in Brooklyn, but Her Husband Did Not—Now Disputing over Furniture.

A story of domestic disputes which may lead to a suit for separation was brought out before Civil Justice George F. Roesch in the Fourth District Court yesterday in an action brought by Samuel Kempler, a liquor dealer at 56 Orchard Street, against his wife, Gussie, to recover some furniture which he says belongs to him, and also a diamond ring of the value of $110.

The marital relations of the Kemplers were very brief and ended suddenly. Mrs. Kempler is an attractive little brunette, who had another matrimonial experience prior to her marriage to Kempler. She was born in Austria and came to this country some years ago and was married. Her husband died. About four years ago she went to Brazil, where she accumulated considerable money in the hotel business. She arrived in this city from Brazil last September, and within a short time made the acquaintance of Kempler, who proposed marriage. Within two weeks they were married by a rabbi.

Mrs. Kempler now believes that her husband had some object other than love in his marriage to her, and she thinks it was a pecuniary one. She says he thought she had a large estate in Brazil, and was possessed of considerable personal property. She always wore brilliant diamonds, having jewels worth about $2,000.

Within a week after their marriage Mr. Kempler borrowed $500 from his wife, she says, and deposited about half of it in a bank in his own name. The couple had a dispute about a month ago as to whether they should live in this city or Brooklyn. Mrs. Kempler was desirous of going to Brooklyn, so that she could be near her sister. Mr. Kempler objected, and wanted to remain in this city, so that he could be near his business place. On this point they could not agree, and a separation was the result.

Mr. Kempler took some of the furniture, and his wife also retained some of it. She testified that her money had supplied most of the household articles, and that the diamond ring had also been purchased with her money. At the time of her marriage her husband gave her a small diamond ring, which she was ashamed of, as she was possessed of more valuable ones, and she supplied him with the money to purchase one for $110. Mr. Kempler disputed this statement on the part of his wife, and declared that his money went toward the purchase of the ring, for a portion of which he gave several notes.

Mrs. Kempler also testified that a few days after their separation her husband wrote her several letters, in one of which he wrote that if she gave him $500 they could be divorced.

Justice Roesch reserved his decision.

MAY PUNISH W. E. D. STOKES.

Charged in the Supreme Court With Evading the Service of Papers.

W. E. D. Stokes has been carefully dodging process servers for some time past, according to John G. H. Myers, attorney for the Collection of Personal Taxes. Mr. Myers obtained from Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order to show cause why Mr. Stokes should not be punished for contempt.

Mr. Myers said that Mr. Stokes was assessed for the year 1893 on $25,500 of stock in the defunct Madison Square Bank. The personal tax on this was fixed at $464.46. All efforts to collect this tax have thus far been unsuccessful.

A representative from Mr. Stokes was present in court, and made an application for an adjournment of the motion, upon the ground that he was not ready to be heard.

Mr. Myers strenuously objected to any further postponement of the matter, upon the ground that there had been too much delay in the case. He openly charged that Mr. Stokes had purposely been evading the service of papers upon him, and that the court should not be further trifled with. He said that the process server had been evaded on several occasions in Mr. Stokes's home in West Seventy-second Street, the first time being on Feb. 27, when he went there to serve him with the papers in the case. The process server waited there nearly an hour, when two gentlemen came down the stairs, one of whom was Mr. Stokes, and the other a friend. The process server served the wrong man, and when the case came up in court a short time thereafter, Mr. Stokes explained that he had not been served, and the proceedings had to be renewed. The process server again went to Mr. Stokes's residence, and was told that Mr. Stokes was in, but very busy, and he would have to wait for him. After waiting about two hours, he was told that Mr. Stokes had gone out—evidently by the back door, Mr. Myers added. The next attempt was finally successful.

Justice Beach denied the application for a postponement of the motion, and Mr. Myers's motion to punish Mr. Stokes for contempt was granted immediately. Mr. Myers said that he would have the order entered in a very short time, and compel Mr. Stokes to appear in court.

MANUEL GOLDBERG'S ARREST.

The Stationer Indicted for the Larceny of $12,524.

Manuel Goldberg, a wholesale stationer who lives at 1,422 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday at his store at Canal and Wooster Streets, by detectives from the District Attorney's office, on an indictment by the March Grand Jury for larceny in misappropriating $12,524.78, which he received as security for becoming the bondsman of Morris Spiegel.

Spiegel, who was formerly a member of the firm of A. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons, wholesale liquor dealers at 101 and 103 First Street, is now serving a term of three years and six months in Sing Sing Prison for attempting to defraud insurance companies. Goldberg was on Spiegel's bond for $25,000 pending an appeal of the case. It is alleged he received as security $5,000 in money and over $7,000 in notes and stock in the German Exchange Bank.

The complaint against Goldberg was made by Alfred Spiegel, son of Morris Spiegel, who charges that the bond has been discharged and that Goldberg has accounted for only $136 of the money received by him as security.

Goldberg asserts that the indictment against him is a scheme to recover $3,000 which he received as compensation for becoming Spiegel's bondsman.

To Sue W. W. Astor for Damages.

Thomas Carty has been appointed by Justice Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the guardian of his niece, Margaret Carty, for the purpose of bringing an action in her behalf against William Waldorf Astor to recover damages.

Margaret is twenty years old, and has been employed by the family living in the house at 363 West Fifteenth Street, which is owned by Mr. Astor. The girl, on Nov. 23, 1894, was going into the yard of the premises, but on account of a defective grating, she fell through, a distance of ten feet, and the grate fell upon her, injuring her severely. She now wants to sue for damages.

Delay for the New Manhattan Club.

An action was on in the City Court yesterday, before Judge Newberger, in which Charles Griffin seeks to recover $1,800 from the New Manhattan Athletic Club, and the Piqua Club Association for whisky. Mr. McMahon, for the club, asked for an adjournment until to-day, and Mr. Severance, for the plaintiff, said that the club was insolvent, and was fighting for delay in order to put off the inevitable.

Mr. McMahon said that this was not true, and that Mr. Severance knew it. Mr. Severance said that there was a witness in court whom he had heard was conspiring with Mr. McMahon to have a receiver appointed for the club.

This alleged witness was Charles H. Genslinger, the former Treasurer of the club. He denied that he had anything to do with such a matter.

Judge Newberger then granted the adjournment until to-day.

Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew Sued.

Cora Urquhart Potter, the actress, and Kyrle Bellew, the leading man in her company, were sued in the City Court by Marcus R. Mayer, the theatrical manager, for $500 for services that he had rendered. Mayer says that he was engaged by Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew to route their "Cleopatra" company for a season of twenty weeks, and that after he had performed his part of the contract he was not paid.

The case came up in City Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion made by Abe Hummel for the defendants to compel Mayer to furnish a bill of particulars. Mitchell Erlanger, for the plaintiff, said that the application was simply made as a means of delaying the case, and the motion was denied by Judge Van Wyck.

J. Emison Sentenced to State Prison.

John Emison, formerly employed by the New-York branch of the linen firm of Fenton, Connor & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, in the capacity of bookkeeper, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, to three years in State prison, for the larceny of $7,200 of the firm's money.

Emison has in the past been one of the prominent members of the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived in Brooklyn, where he has been prominent in Sunday-school and missionary work.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, has set Monday next for hearing argument on the demurrer filed in the case of John R. Tait of Mount Kisco, N. Y., former paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, who was indicted last December for having abstracted and converted to his own use $15,000 of the bank's funds. United States District Attorney Wallace Macfarlane expressed a desire to have the case against Tait brought to trial this month.

—The regular Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment drawn against Walter D. Botto for obtaining theatre tickets under false pretenses. Botto is now in the Tombs. He obtained tickets from the Lyceum Theatre by sending letters to the Treasurer representing himself as J. Charles Doris, manager for Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and inclosing the card of Davis & Sanger, managers of several theatrical ventures on the road.

—Russell Sage got a judgment by default for $34,366.19 against the executors of the estate of Henry S. Ives, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Patterson and a jury, yesterday morning. Mr. Sage was not in court. He was represented by Rush Taggart. The cause of action arose out of transactions in stock and dealings in securities in Wall Street. There was no appearance for the estate of Ives.

—Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, entered an order for a mandamus against the Controller, ordering him to pay $500 to H. L. Sanford and H. B. Sedgwick, Jr., the amount of fee allowed them by the court for their defense of the murderer Teofil Tuckzewitz, who was sentenced to death some weeks ago in the Court of Oyer and Terminer by Judge Williams.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 245—Henry F. Spencer, plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander McDougall.—Argued by Louis D. Brandeis for the plaintiff in error and by George G. Greene and A. B. Browne for the defendant in error.

No. 247—The Eastern Oregon Gold Mining Company, (Limited,) plaintiff in error, vs. C. S. Miller.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the sixteenth rule, on motion of J. H. Mitchell for the defendant in error.

No. 217—The Union Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Otto Wyler.—Argument commenced by A. A. Hoehling, Jr., for the plaintiff in error, and continued by W. Hallett Phillips for the defendant in error and by Samuel Shellabarger for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Thursday, April 4, will be as follows: Nos. 217, 250, 251, 253, 255, 258, 260, (and 220,) 261, 262, 263, (and 264, 265, 266.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

21—Thames Towboat Company vs. schooner W. J. Jeffers. 70—Isenso vs. steamship Murfiel. 69—O'Connell vs. tug C. R. Stone. 76—Bloodgood vs. scows Mayflower and two others. 121—Tice vs. barge Hudson, canalboat Thomas, and J. T. Barnes. 48—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Indian Prince. 54—New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's tug F. W. Brown. 33—Guimaraes vs. proceeds sale steamship Seguranca. 62—Montosi vs. tug S. E. Babcock. 63—Whitman vs. steamship Holyrood. 71—Western Insurance Company vs. tugs Eagle and Thomas Purcell, Jr. 72—Gray vs. tug Pocahontas. 86—Gypsum Packet Company vs. Horton. 67—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Morris & Cummins Dredging Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P.J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

28—Ladenburgh vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 23—People ex rel. Classon vs. Nassau Ferry Company. 80—Simon vs. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Merino vs. Munoz.

Class III.—2—Harbeck vs. Farrington. 3—Carter vs. Van Bokkelen.

Class IV.—4—Eidelitz vs. Rothschild.

Class VI.—5—Shaw vs. Vernan.

Class VII.—6—Worthington vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 7—Kingsley vs. Belanger. 8—Lindsay vs. Feldheim.

Class VIII.—9—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 10—Eisemann vs. Heim. 11—Wilson vs. Dease. 12—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 13—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Bennett. 14—Simms vs. Shields. 15—Tredwell vs. Garden. 16—Matter of Mendel. 17—Greene vs. Cary. 18—Taber vs. Clew. 19—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company. 20—Fish vs. Green. 21—Robinet vs. Robinet. 22—Harper vs. Bonnell. 23—Union Trust Company vs. Dunbar. 24—Bernard vs. Bernard. 25—Schindler vs. Tamsen. 26—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Morris. 27—Solomon vs. Solomon. 28—Matter of C. P. Hawkins & Sons' Brewing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2170—Fargo vs. Squiers. 2088—Gwyer vs. Gwyer. 1994—Jones vs. Stewart. 1978—Griffing vs. Crane. 2083—Smith vs. Seymour. 2162—Abyssinian Baptist Church vs. Lutheran New-York Baptist Association. 2164—Central National Bank vs. August. 2172—Pyrogravure Company vs. Staher. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 2205—Congdon vs. Butler. 2207—Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 2211—Ford vs. Werner. 2220½—Litt vs. Frankel. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Helfer. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild. 2259½—Gardner vs. Gardner. 2260—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 1896—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1898—Eichold vs. same. 1900—American Credit Indemnity Company vs. same. 1902—Stern vs. same. 2177—Smith vs. de Brackeleer Co. 1116—Chrimes vs. Squier-Uro—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1528—Todd vs. Eighmire. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 2082—Simonson vs. Waller. 443—Simon vs. Ruchardt. 2232—Pulverizer Company vs. Boardman. 1861—Graham vs. Graham. 2037—McDonald vs. O'Brien. 2139—Thurber vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 2181—Harmon vs. Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company. 2196—Jones vs. Leavy. 13—Schmitt vs. Burghard. 2199—Weill vs. Seale. 2174—Coles vs. Cotes. 2203—Jump vs. Jump. 2215—Sherlin vs. Sherlin. 2276—Jordan vs. Valentine. 2073—Moore vs. Lord. 2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1802—Cross vs. Oberchelmer. 1476—Reid vs. Starr. 945—Martin vs. Bernhard. 956—Smith vs. Bernhard. 643—Vorhis vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. Case on.

165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 303—Crain vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 314—Bowers vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 314—Same vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs same. 192—Inness vs. same. 200—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimburg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 187—Kortright vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 24?—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Held in Superior Equity room.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 5962—O'Connell vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1371—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande & Western Railroad Company. 2605—Graber vs. Ferguson. 1497—Welsz vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel. 1071—Ingersoll vs. New-York Harbor Towboat Company. 1604—State National Bank vs. Sully. 796—Phillips vs. Byrne. 406—National Fire Insurance Company vs. Clarkson. 2090—Goldstein vs. Holzwasser. 2092—Dohm vs. Dawson. 2049—Wise vs. Grant. 2821—McCarthy vs. Schastey. 4337—Grant vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 2471—Straub vs. Grand Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen. 1509—Barnes vs. Craighead. 3220—Luqueer vs. Billings. 3257—Harris vs. Behr. 3277—Sergeant vs. John M. Smith Paper Company. 2700—Gerdes vs. St. John. 82—Townsend vs. Industrial Benefit Association. 1918 vs. Feigenspan Brewing Company vs. Schlinplesser. 5992—Fox vs. Roberts. 3265—Barnes vs. Figgatt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:39 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

28—Spiro vs. Griffin. 29—Same vs. same. 18—Lutz vs. Meyers. 70—Hanson vs. Herbert. 94—Burke vs. Burke. 7—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 53—McShane vs. Hollahan. 92—Gonzalez vs. Gonzalez. 14—Cakers vs. Gano. 12—Abraham French Company vs. Marx. 107—Friedrich vs. Friedrich. 108—Freeman vs. Rothschild.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

8—Moss vs. Cohen. 15—Cooper vs. Cooper. 16—Cohen vs. Cohen.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1217—Foss vs. The Mayor, &c. 694—Nlendorf vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 766—Marks vs. Griffin. 995—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 1393—Flynn vs. The Mayor, &c. 1393—Crowley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2842—Stern vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1015—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 846—Deckerhoff vs. Heller. 1237—Bohm vs. Brennan. 1367—Clark vs. Sonn. 1386—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 559—Kaufmann vs. Hawkins. 1339—Cohn vs. Pfister. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 2891—Metz vs. Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company. 712—Lahm vs. New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. 720—Rudolph vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 830—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1383—Machetzky vs. same. 1209—Smith vs. Ufland. 2831—Hajek vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 559—Allan vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 883—Mixels vs. Lahren. 939—Sulzberger vs. Dobbin. 2892—Winch vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned until April 5.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

717—Crepet vs. Crepet. 769—Cammann vs. Dewsnap. 774—Slack vs. Slack. 567—Scottron vs. Kroder. 734—Frost vs. Frost. 703—Kaufman vs. Lang. 631—Mazenec vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 793—General Copying Apparatus vs. Levy. 794—Stanley vs. Pollard. 795—Brennan vs. Hamilton. 796—Dorsett vs. Van Cleve. 797—Dorsett vs. Van Cleve. 798—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 799—Aitken vs. Aitken. 800—Platt vs. Zimmerman. 801—Cantoni vs. Forster. 802—Strohefer vs. Strohefer. 805—Higgins vs. Higgins. 806—Johnson vs. Johnson. 807—Jantzen vs. Jantzen. 886—Levy vs. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until April 8.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Adjourned March term. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. 994—O'Brien vs. Bennet.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

185—Estate of Julie E. Downey.

Will of Helen B. O'Donnell at 2 P. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary H. Bartow, John H. Meyer, James Smith, Lauretta A. Hardt, Mary Bennett, Ellen Murphy, at 2 P. M.—Joseph Muck, Thomas Skelding.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. Contested Will—1036—John Connor.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT — Special Term — Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1415—Haskin vs. Crumbie. 1310—Well vs. Hester. 1414—Hurwitz vs. Simpson. 1606—Robertson vs. Fowle Company. 1608—Lund vs. Company. 663—Neufeld vs. Block. 3359—McCord vs. McCord. 1607—Fidelity and Casualty Company vs. Tynberg. 1608—Broadway News Company vs. Goldstein. 1609—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Segal. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1611—Gardner Building and Machinery Company vs. Hyde-Baker Printing and Publishing Company. 1612—Abenroth Brothers vs. O'Connor. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 1614—Benham vs. Kratschwill Milling Company. 1615—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 1616—Whitehead vs. New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. 1617—Press Publishing Company vs. Schatz. 1618—Levy vs. Hexter. 1619—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Serikara. 1621—Keister vs. Gluckan. 1623—Byrnes vs. Lemura. 1624—Bloomington Mining Company vs. Williams. 1625—Mager vs. Herne. 1626—Malcolm vs. Westcott. 1627—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Haupt. 1628—Levy vs. Neschatsky. 1629—Keese vs. Collins. 1630—Feinstein vs. Rosenfeld. 1631—Kellstrom vs. Muhlker. 1632—Nelson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1133—McKesson vs. Zipris. 1135—Weld vs. Mead. 731—Powell vs. Firth. 1524—Field vs. Kennedy. 1335—Moltz vs. Moller. 528—Sauerwein vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 1468—Alsteller vs. Becker. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 1518—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1546—Vesell vs. Marx. 1552—Bidwell vs. Shaw. 2916—Klee vs. Grant. 1280—Sparrow vs. Barber. 1543—Rabinowitz vs. Burns.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1498—Goldstein vs. Alexander. 1502—Stewart vs. Witschen. 1508—Johnson vs. Friedhoff. 1186—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1539—Levy vs. Malbrunn. 1560—Dattlebaum vs. Retschaft. 3531—Luaglino vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 1500—Halperin vs. Johnson. 1101—Fischer vs. Bayer. 308—Hartung vs. Waefelaer. 1094—Goldstein vs. Schlansky. 1088—Califano vs. Bove. 1499—Jennings vs. Bauer. 1507—Gerlach vs. Jewett. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 19, City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—3883—Griffin vs. New Manhattan Athletic Club. 3884—Same vs. same. 3876—Baumann vs. Brannen. 3812—McKee vs. Sutphen. 3855—Crook vs. French. 3874—Siegbert vs. Fargenson. 2873—Ottenberg vs. Constantine. 3910—Weed vs. Dazet. 3206½—Norton vs. McCarthy. 3819—Mooney vs. Swift. 3009—Bruce vs. La Blache. 3993½—Goldsmith vs. Newwitter. 3936—Vollmer vs. Moog. 3635—Rawitser vs. Hoyle.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1632.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Andrew J. Bunce. 2—Charles Lehman, Frank Reilly, and Charles Smith. 3—Carl Ries. 4—Jacob Goldberg. 5—Piatti Ledorico. 6—Charles Miller. 7—Alfonso Guida and Petro Pollemeda. 8—James Mullen. 9—Samuel Schiffmann. 10—Michael Meyer.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas F. Curran. 2—Robert Charles Quinn. 3—Richard Miller. 4—John Berkley, Jr. 5—Joseph Mullen. 6—John Burke. 7—Jacob Greenstein. 8—Carl Klein. 9—Annie Matthews. 10—Charles J. Henry. 11—Patrick Lenahan. 12—Edward Beance. 13—John Driscoll. 14—Karin Daly. 15—Michael J. Donohue. 16—William Grossley. 17—Jacob Grisshaber. 18—Frederick Gobber. 19—William Jones. 20—Henry Hemel. 21—John Hughes. 22—Richard Meyer. 23—Cornellus Mahoney. 24—Daniel F. Mulryan. 25—Edward H. Murphy. 26—Charles Morgan. 27—James W. Nott. 28—John McGuinness. 29—Charles Dawson. 30—John Donovan. 31—Michael Crowley. 32—Patrick Barry. 33—Daniel M. Cavanagh. 34—Edward F. Carroll. 35—James Coverty. 36—Michael Conway. 37—Andrew Loebe. 38—George Knoegy. 39—Charles Herter. 40—Louis King. 41—Michael Kelly. 42—Gustav Kopp. 43—Thomas Killaen. 44—Fred Von Lintig. 45—James Tierney. 46—Emil Lutro. 47—William Score. 48—Peter Klinkel. 49—John H. Herris. 50—John Holland. 51—Fred Schnaur. 52—Patrick H. Young. 53—Charles Steffins. 54—August Weber. 55—Joseph Welderman. 56—Patrick Walsh. 57—Patrick Reardon. 58—Peter J. Peterman. 59—Timothy Quinn. 60—Charles T. McCormack. 61—John McManus. 62—Daniel O'Connor. 63—Henry Ordermann. 64—Frank Papa. 65—James Parks. 66—William Redman. 67—George H. Remmert. 68—William Reilly. 69—John Sutze. 70—William Seibert. 71—Thomas Dineen. 72—John Porter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—James Clark. 2—Giuseppe Cerrone. 3—William Mayo and William James. 3—John Conway. 4—Andrea Cuomo. 5—Simon Swatsky. 6—James Murphy. 7—Isaac Felnberg. 8—James Carroll and Edward Coughlin. 9—John Fisher. 10—Charles Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Henry D. Perigney. 2—John Brady. 3—Maggie Carter and Johanna Brown. 4—Nathan Cohen. 5—Charles O. Leighton. 6—John Voss. 7—John Becker. 8—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Harry Wolf. 9—Martin Hefferman. 10—Thomas F. Maher. 11—William Moore and Dennis Sullivan. 12—Henry McNally.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Cadwalader vs. Breen—Eugene Durnin. Ward vs. Brown—G. Thornton Warren, Pelletier vs. Huerstel—Eugene H. Pomeroy, Hamilton vs. Wakeman—Augustus C. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—McElfatrick vs. Keith—Henry C. Henderson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Remigio Lo Forte vs. George Kirkland—George H. Harmon.

McAdam, J.—Catharine Tompkins vs. Gilbert F. Brien—Max Altmayer.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Herman Rokohl vs. Samuel A. Thompson—Frank Kuhn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Part II.—Kellogg, J.

883—Morrison vs. Long Island Railroad. 387—Metz vs. Lesser. 858—Dolan vs. United States Insurance Company. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 449—Wheeler vs. Darcey. 906—Nicholson vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Company. 907—Kane vs. Manhattan Railway. 713—White vs. Jeffers. 587—Kent vs. New-York Central Railroad. 194, 195, 205—Wiley vs. Long Island Railroad. 1897—Hennessey vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 859—Cummings vs. Brown. 752—Baldwin vs. Robinson. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 181—Fox vs. Burtis. 426—Leffermann vs. Churchill. 635—Searles vs. Jenkins. 380—Steam Engine Works vs. Lenhart Manufacturing Company. 1398—Golding vs. Wilcock. 705—Mattson vs. Title Company. 785—Heniz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1387—Daly vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 557—McAlduff vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 93—Allen vs. Breene. 153—Newall vs. Slaight. 712—Mosher vs. Pennsylvania Railroad. 1383—Anderson vs. Anderson. 457—Walsh vs. Gatje. 910—McKeever vs. Kelly. 911—St. John vs. Fuller Company. 912—Cirillo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 913—Rymon vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 914—Randel vs. Gill. 915—Cole vs. Hilton Lumber Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 915.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, C.J.

909—Obach vs. City of Brooklyn. 691—Anderson vs. Anderson. 263—Wherry vs. Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 474—Collins vs. Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. 1743—Epp, administrator, vs. Long Island Railroad. 827—Bennett, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 851—Young, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1147—Cummings vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1012—McKeever, administrator, &c., vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1198—Morgan vs. Iron Clad Manufacturing Company. 577—Wood vs. Reuther. 578—Pinckney vs. Reuther. 661—Miller, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 564—Raine vs. Roesler. 1007—Donnelly vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1214—Turner vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1224—Yuzzo vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1253—Lang vs. Anderson. 497—Lucas vs. Fischer et al. 651—Endris vs. Loeffler. 1196—Schuyler vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1251—Richards vs. Tanner. 799—Magrath vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1257—Conigland vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1197—De Garry vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 855—O'Gorman vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. 1069—O'Donnell vs. Brooklyn City Railroad et al. 1108—Hoberg vs. Cook.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Osborne, J. 220—McDermott vs. McDermott. 221—Hammill vs. Kuhl et al.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term.—Cullen, J.

1204—Case vs. Newton. 40—Dike vs. Drexel. 52—People ex rel. Prassen vs. Hogodal. 54—People ex rel. Greenblatt vs. Hogodal. 55—Morrison vs. Stewart. 56—Cross vs. Kings County. 57—Jorgensen vs. Appleton. 58—Tarlo Mele, administrator, vs. Spinelli. 60—Pearsall vs. Gardin. 61—Brown vs. Hohman et al. 62—Carter vs. Smith. 63—Perry vs. Perry. 64—Thrall vs. Thrall. 65—Mertens vs. Mengel. 66—Miles vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 67—Reilly vs. Newman.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of Otto Gillig, Charles P. Garrish, Julia Cohen, Mary Darby, Sallie C. Koop, Julia E. Dickson, Margaretha Wietzel, and Amelia Mueller. The estate of Christian Clauss. The transfer tax of Eliza Matthewson. No contested calendar.

Commander Smith's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President has suspended action on the proceedings and sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Commander Frederick H. Smith, United States Navy, retired, in view of the fact that Commander Smith, by power of attorney dated Dec. 22, 1894, has placed the entire management of his financial affairs in the hands of his brother and has given to Gen. Smith full authority to undertake the settlement of his pecuniary obligations. Commander Smith, who lives in Virginia, near Washington, was tried last November for failure to pay his debts, and, upon conviction, was sentenced to dismissal from the navy.

TOOK TWO CIGARS FROM A PRISONER

Policeman Lockwood Accused by the Secretary of the Parkhurst Society.

Policeman William J. Lockwood of the High Bridge Station was arraigned before Commissioner Andrews yesterday on charges preferred by Augustus W. Abbott, Secretary of the City Vigilance League. Mr. Abbott told the Commissioner that he went to the Morrisania Police Court Sunday, March 25, to see about an excise case in which the league was interested. He alleges that while in the courtroom he saw Policeman Lockwood receive a handful of cigars from a prisoner.

"I went over to the policeman," said Mr. Abbott, "and accused him of having taken a bribe. I asked him what his name was, and he replied: 'It is none of your business.' Subsequently the officer

STRONG MATERNAL LOVE

Mrs. Grace L. Magee's Remarkable Attitude to Secure Her Child.

DECLARES THAT IT IS ILLEGITIMATE

Denies that She Was the Common-Law Wife of George F. Palmer Jr., and Says the Girl Is Not His Daughter.

The case of Grace Langley Magee will long be memorable as an instance of maternal affection. In order that she may obtain possession of her little daughter, Gracie, Mrs. Magee deliberately combated by every means in her power the allegation that she had ever been the legal wife of George F. Palmer, Jr.

Mrs. Magee is an actress, and is now the wife of a well-known performer on the variety stage. She came here from England in 1890, with D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company to produce the "Gondoliers," at what is now the Herald Square Theatre. She met young Palmer behind the scenes of the theatre. After a short acquaintance they lived together in an apartment house in West Thirty-ninth Street, as husband and wife, under a common-law marriage, Mr. Palmer now says. This Mrs. Magee strenuously denied yesterday. She insists that there never was a suggestion that they were married.

The object of both sides in taking the remarkable attitude they do is to secure possession of the child Gracie, who is now four years old. Almost since its birth the little one has been in the care of Mr. Palmer's mother, and by establishing his status as the husband of Mrs. Magee at the time the baby was born, and as the legal father of the girl, Mr. Palmer hopes to establish his right to its contintued custody.

On the other hand, if Mrs. Magee can prove the child to have been illegitimate, she will have the unquestioned right to its control under the common law.

Under circumstances that almost caused her prostration at the end, she fought out the battle on this line yesterday before J. J. Nealis, who was recently appointed as referee by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, to take testimony under a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Magee's counsel for the child's production in court. The hearing took place in a dingy little room on the ground floor of the County Court House. The place was scarcely larger than an ordinary hall bedroom. The referee, acting at the same time as stenographer, sat at a low desk, and beside him, almost touching his elbow, was Mrs. Magee.

She is a prepossessing woman of the English blonde type, with a fine figure, and not thirty years of age. She was modestly attired in a dark blue, closely-fitting cloth dress, with touches of color at her throat and wrists, where bands of white linen showed. On her head she wore a large black hat, heavy with ostrich plumes.

At Mrs. Magee's right, so close that his clothing touched hers, was Meyer J. Stein, Mr. Palmer's lawyer in this remarkable case, and just on the other side of him was Mr. Palmer himself, a very young-looking man, with a black mustache and a singularly thin white face. On the next chair—the company being crowded together as closely as possible for want of space—was Mr. Palmer's mother, who is making the real fight in the case, as she is so strongly attached to the child that she declares it would break her heart to give it up. Reporters filled up most of the remaining space, leaving only a little room in which the subject of all the trouble, Mistress Gracie herself, toddled about as merrily as though at home in her nursery. The child is singularly attractive, chubby, big-eyed, and perfectly fearless. She gave a hearty greeting to every one with a cheery "Hello!" as she entered the room. The mother cast a loving look at the little one, but Gracie was not permitted to go to her by the young woman who, with Mrs. Palmer, had the child in charge.

As soon as she had been sworn, Mrs. Magee indicated the line she meant to pursue by asserting at once that Mr. Palmer was not the child's father at all. She was living with him when Gracie was born, she said, looking defiantly at the crowd of men in the room, but the child's father was a man whose name she declined to reveal.

A painful flush spread over the poor young woman's face as she made this assertion, but she stuck to it on cross-examination.

Mr. Stein put question after question to her, with a view to proving that there had been a common-law marriage, but she stoutly maintained her position that there had been nothing of the kind.

"Were you not introduced by Mr. Palmer as his wife?" demanded Mr. Stein.

"Yes; sometimes on the street he so introduced me, but I never was his wife."

"Did you ever deny that you were his wife when introduced?"

"Yes," Mrs. Magee answered.

"To whom did you make this denial?"

"I do not remember now, but I know I made it," replied the mother, who by this time was almost on the verge of hysteria.

The certificate of the birth of the child was then put in evidence. Mrs. Magee was asked whether she had not supplied the matter as to the parentage of the child, which set forth that the mother was "Grace Langley Palmer." She said that she had not. When the doctor asked whether the parents were married, Palmer said, "Oh, yes, of course," she declared, but she had made no answer.

As Mrs. Magee showed signs of collapse at this point, her counsel asked that the examination be postponed.

A question was raised as to whether the mother could see the child, and Referee Nealis said that she should be allowed to at any time, and that as long as the references were before him the mother should have access to the little one.

Lawyer Stein asked Mrs. Magee whether he had not told her that she could see the child on one day's notice at his office, and if she had availed herself of this offer since the last hearing.

"No," said her attorney, "and the reason that she did not is because she does not want to see the child with Palmer and his mother and sister standing about."

"Well, she can see the child now," said the referee. "Let her come over to the mother."

The latter gathered the little one in close embrace, and the tears started from her eyes. The child seemed satisfied, and cuddled in her mother's arms, although she looked around as if to ask what all the excitement was about.

The next hearing was set down for tomorrow at 3 o'clock.

Acting President of Harvard.

From The Boston Journal.

Prof. Dunbar, who has been acting President of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, in the absence of President Eliot, left Cambridge Monday for New-York. A few days later he will sail for Europe. In the meantime, the government of the university will be left in the hands of Prof. Pierce, Dean of the Graduate School. Before Prof. Dunbar's return, which will doubtless be in the latter part of June, President Eliot, who is now traveling on the Continent, will be back in Cambridge to take charge of the university again.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Number of Sales at Private Contract —Many Auction Offerings Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. C. R. Gregg & Son have sold for F. Lahey to Warren S. Williams the three three-story dwellings 430 to 434 West Thirty-fourth Street, together 59.9 by 98.9. The purchaser will erect five-story apartment houses on the plot.

Messrs P. Geoghegan & Son have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy, to a Mrs. Flood, at $12,000, the three-story brick dwelling 336 West Thirty-fifth Street, 18.9 by 100.

Mr. Blakeslee Barnes, with W. A. White & Son, has sold to William Platt, the old Aaron Burr house, 11 Reade Street, 25 by 76, at $36,650. Mr. Platt represents the owner of adjoining property. Mr. Barnes, with H. H. Cammann & Co., has bought for Rosa R. Stratton from Miss Amy Ballow the four-story English basement brownstone dwelling 24 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, at $42,000. He has also, in conjunction with Cammann & Co., sold the four-story tenement, with store, 312 Bleecker Street, 20 by 80.

Florence D. Ryan has sold to Augusta Wolf, at $23,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 124 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for John A. Hutchinson to Mrs. L. Hecht at about $26,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 249 West Seventieth Street, 19.5 by 56 by 100.

Mr. Philip Jeselson has sold for Max Marx, to Mrs. Sadie Taller, the three-story American basement dwelling 239 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100, at $17,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold at $6,475, to R. B. Wilson, the three-story frame dwelling, 142 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, about 25 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 18 by 100.11. They also began the sale in partition of the Sigismund Kaufman estate, but the prices were not satisfactory, and the property was withdrawn after the sale to L. Wagner, for one of the heirs, of the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by about 80, with three-story brick and stone dwelling, at $20,500, and 104 East Fifty-eighth Street, 18 by about 80, with similar dwelling, at $14,550.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold at auction to William H. White, at $28,000, the four-story and basement brick buildings 307 and 309 Water Street, south side, 100.11 feet west of Roosevelt Street, 49 by 74.3 by 47.8 by 73.5.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction to Catherine Campbell, at $26,500, the four-story and basement brownstone flat 43 St. Mark's Place, south side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 107.4.

A large list of auction offerings is scheduled for to-day. The most notable will probably be the liquidation sale, by Peter F. Meyer, of fifteen parcels, including the southwest corner of Varick and Vestry Streets, the apartments at 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, the store and lofts building at 162 to 166 Leonard Street, a number of lots and several dwellings. In the following list all sales will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., liquidation sale, fifteen parcels, as follows: 349 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 212.11½ feet east of Ninth Avenue, 13.8 by 98.9 by 14 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Also 69 and 71 Varick Street, southwest corner of Vestry Street; 46.6 by 68.9 by 24.6 by jog 6.6 by 22 by 62.3, five and four story brick buildings. Also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 49.11 by 100, vacant. Also, lots 50 by 100 on south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue. Also, 1,069 Madison Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 19 by 70, five-story brick apartment house. Also, 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, east side, 70.3 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 40.10 by 110, five-story brick buildings in front and six-story in rear, with four stores and twenty-four apartments. Also, lots on east side of Railroad Avenue East 343.63 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 50.49 by 95.65 by 64.10 by 78.85. Also, lots on east side of Canal Avenue, extending to Mott Haven Canal, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 75 by 107. Also, plot on Mott Haven Canal, beginning about 77.46 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 75 by 111.2, with lot in rear 25 by 111.2, fronting on Railroad Avenue. Also, southeast corner of Concord Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 75 by 100, four-story brick flat. Also, four lots on south side of Fifty-third Street, 275 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100.5, to be sold in two parcels. Also, 162 to 166 Leonard Street, south side, 79.2 feet west of Baxter Street, 59.3 by 59.4½ by irregular, seven-story brick store and lofts building. Also, 253 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Second Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Also, 67 East Eightieth Street, north side, 101 feet west of Park Avenue, 15.8 by 102.2, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Smyth & Ryan, partition sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 1,085 Second Avenue, west side, 20.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 60, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., referee, 174 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 92.9, by 17.015 by 91.8½, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,615.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 359 and 361 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 191 and 175 feet, respectively, east of Columbus Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $9,500 and $9,725, respectively.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, mechanics' lien foreclosure sale, J. P. Schuchman, referee, the right, title, &c., of L. Z. Bach and T. J. McLaughlin to Brook Avenue, west side, 100.3½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54 by 67.3½ by 53.6¾ by 62.3½. Due on judgment, $900.

By Ezra P. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 83 Manhattan Street, north side, 211.11 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $8,725.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 60 by 110, seven-story brick and stone flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $80,312.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 161 West Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 166 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 22 by 107.6, three-story front and rear brick buildings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, five-story brick tenement; by James McClenahan; cost, $14,000.

No. 64 Clinton Street, five-story brick flat, by Henry Wirth of 145 Delancey Street; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 550 feet east of Eighth Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Walter Reid of 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; cost, $58,000.

No. 573 Washington Street, by Carroll & Langdon, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $1,200.

No. 172 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Adam Steinman, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $400.

No. 444 West Forty-second Street, by John W. Desel, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $300.

No. 16 Front Street, by Hannah G. Gerry, alterations to five-story brick storage house; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 537 and 539 Second Avenue, by Charles H. and August Less, alterations to two four-story brick tenements; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 401 and 403 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Church of St. Joseph, of Holy Trinity, alterations to one-story brick church; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue and 166 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by Third Avenue Railroad Company, three-story brick car stable; cost, $1,175.

No. 55 Lewis Street, by Rosa Grossman, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

South Boulevard, northwest corner of Tremont Avenue, by Anthony Kerker, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 1,864 Third Avenue, by John Schreiner, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

Summit Street, south side, 463 feet east of Marion Avenue, by Martha E. Halvordson, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 124 Fifth Avenue, by Louis and Samuel Sachs, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $1,500.

No. 129 East Thirty-sixth Street, by Meta B. Sedgwick, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $600.

No. 924 Fifth Avenue, by Alfred D. Pell, alterations to five-story brick dwelling; cost, $15,000.

Fiftieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, by Ruth A. Wallace, alterations to four-story brick factory; cost, $25,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. J. N. Kalley has sold for Mr. Coon to a Mr. Barber, at $22,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 291 Clinton Avenue, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. T. A. Kerrigan sold to the plaintiff, J. E. Jacobs, at $6,000, the three-story frame building, with store, 1,682 Fulton Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to John Biglen, at $3,025, the plot, 100 by 250, on the west side of Ocean Parkway, 1,024 feet south of Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Road. To John W. Redmond, at $6,350, he sold the four-story brick building, with store, 520 Vanderbilt Avenue, 25 by 100. To William A. Curtis, at $3,500, he sold the one-story frame dwelling and stables, 643 and 645 Dean Street, 44 by 58.8 by 66.2½ by 108.2.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 3.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 103d St, 27.5x100; Donald McLean, referee, to Loulsa Schwegler. $22,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 90.5 ft n of 103d St, 21x100; same to same 8,950

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 69.5 ft n of 103d St, 21x100; same to same 9,150

CRUTONA AV, n s, 328.6 ft e of Broad St, 25x99x25x96.11; Charles V. Halley and wife to William J. Ferguson and wife..... 1,600

PITT ST, 15; Lizzie Weinrauch to E. Howard Johnson, ex property... 1

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; E. Howard Johnson to Lizzie Weinrauch, ex property.. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 101st St, 50.11x93.9x50.11x95.3; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to William Gunn..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x99.11; Erastus B. Treat and wife to Patrick Gaffney. 3,500

108TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; executors of John S. Young to Denis Smith..... 11,300

53D ST, s s, 199 ft e of 6th Av, 21x 100.5; J. G. Norris and wife to Lou Sire 1

LOTS 266 and 267, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Mary E. Ackerman to William C. Stevens.. 1,900

2D AV, 1,990; Raphael Ettinger and wife to Julius Marcus and wife.. 1

AVENUE A, n e corner of 54th St, 25.5x65; executors, &c., of William Homeyer to William P. Rinckhoff.. 22,000

CONVENT AV, 53; Agricultural Insurance Company to Edwin D. Fox. 102D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x96; Ida Andress to Margaret F. Clark 24,500

130TH ST, s s, 306.8 ft e of 7th Av, 18.4x99.11; Charles M. Hansen to Dora Klein..... 18,500

77TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100; Ellen T. Mitchell to George Grau and wife..... 1

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Morris Goldstein and Louis Lese and wives to Lawrence Lyons 1

SAME property; James H. Jenks to Simon P. Flannery..... 1

SAME property; Lawrence Lyons to James H. Jenks..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 328; Daniel S. McElroy and wife to Edward C. Hoffstadt 1

23D ST, 256 West; Bettie and Oscar Hoffstadt to Lincoln Realty Company 100

30TH ST, 217 to 223 West; Henrietta M. De Rustre and others, individually and as executors of Charles T. Cromwell to the Province of St. Joseph of the Capuchin Order..... 30,300

AVENUE C, 301; Elizabeth Wannemacher, executrix of Charles Heckmann, to Julius Kempner..... 6,700

AVENUE C, 293; same to Amelia Lannon 16,000

17TH ST, 643 East; same to Frank J. Heckmann..... 5,500

17TH ST, 635 East; same to William F. Heckmann..... 5,300

AVENUE C, 303; same to Kate Muller 6,800

AVENUE C, 305; same to Mary Wirth 6,850

AVENUE C, 305; Mary Heckmann and others, heirs of Charles Heckmann, to Mary Wirth..... 1

AVENUE C, 309; same to Henry Kruse 1

17TH ST, 635 East; same to William F. Heckmann..... 1

AVENUE C, 303; same to Kate E. Muller 1

AVENUE C, 295; same to Peter Wannemacher 1

18TH ST, 650 East; same to William Muller 1

17TH ST, 643 East; same to Frank J. Heckmann..... 1

AVENUE C, 293; same to Amelia Lamm 1

AVENUE C, 301; same to Elias Kerner 1

17TH ST, 641 East; same to Nicolaus Althaus 1

17TH ST, 637 to 641 East; Elizabeth Wannemacher, executrix of Charles Heckmann, to same..... 15,100

AVENUE C, 285; same to Peter Wannemacher..... 7,400

AVENUE C, 309; same to Henry Kruse 15,000

18TH ST, 650 East; same to William Muller 9,100

3D ST, 320 East; Babette and Rosa Herman to Rose Grossman..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 603; David Anderson and wife to Catharine Graham 1

SAME property; Catharine Graham to Sarah Anderson..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 61st St, 20x80; Martin B. Ochs and wife to William D. H. Jaeger.. 20,000

MADISON AV, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x94.6; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Frances J. Schnugg.. 38,000

135TH ST, n s, 170.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 33.11x75; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Edward D. Bertine..... 1

MADISON ST, 44 and 46; Sarah T. Zabriskie to Nicholas T. Brown.. 24,000

38TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Anne E. Levey and others, executors, of Isaac Levy, to Casimer de R. Moore..... 49,250

121ST ST, n s, 101.7 ft e of 3d Av, 24x91.1x—x71.10; D. Dimock Searle to Paul Gazzolo..... 8,000

117TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; The executors of Isaias Meyer to William E. Finn..... 1

PEARL ST, 272; the executrix of Darius Benham to Henry W. De Forest 45,750

37TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; the executors of Mary E. Mathews to Jacob Korn..... 12,100

9TH ST, 628 East; George Grau and wife to Ellen T. Mitchell..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee of Mary A. Archer, to Annie E. Archer..... 8,900

FOREST AV, s w corner of 166th St, 19x97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to John Miller 9,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x100; Frank J. Britt and another to John B. Callard 9,500

8TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24x 75; Albert Schumacher and wife to Mitchell Halliday..... 30,000

100TH ST, 149 West; Judson S. Todd to Rose O'Brien..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Edward D. Bertine and wife to R. Clarence Dorsett.... 1

3D AV, w s, 83 ft s of 176th St, 27x 95.1, and other property; Maurice J. O'Connell to Agnes A. O'Connell... 500

GROVE ST, s s, 200 ft w of Prospect Av, 100x200, to Ludlow St, &c.; Charles Heylman to Harriet A. Heylman 7,000

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 18x80.10; Philip Potash and wife to Joseph Schwartz..... 10,700

80TH ST, 333 East; George Mangold and wife to Julius Boekell, Jr., and wife 14,250

WEST END AV, s w corner of 81st St, 102.2x100; B. M. Martin and another to Joseph E. Weed..... 1

SAME property; Joseph E. Weed to Arimintha Merritt..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 47.2 ft s of 78th St, 20x68x irregular; Armintha Merritt to B. M. Martin..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BADE, Claus, and another, executors of Charles E. Meyer, deceased, to Henry Rowohlt; store, &c. 536 Water St, 9 7-12 years, $1,200 to $1,500

CARBONE, Donato, to Simon Amdwisky; 231 Mott St, store, &c., 5 years 480

FRANK, Christian, to Charles Braun; 585 9th Av, 10 years..... 2,000

GERKEN, Henry, to Rudloph Grote; 694 Elton Av, 3 years.....$600 to $660

BONEY, Sarah, to Myer S. Perlstein; store, &c., 36 Hester St, 3 years 280

HEYLMAN, Harriet A., to Jacques Pacheteau; 2,011 3d Av, 5 years... 1,200

POILLON, Clara L., to J. Marco; w s of Mott Haven Canal, between 138th St and Rider Av, 100x100, 5 years 400

STAFFORD, Robert, and others to William G. Leland; s e corner of Broadway and 31st St, 105.9x98.9x 85.6x123.4, 2 5-12 years..... 51,000

SCHMEYER, John P., to H. L. Fingerbut; 194 3d Av, 15 years..$3,300 to $3,600

COHEN, Samuel, to Anna Heinevetter; 78 Greene St, 3 years..... 1,200

MESSERSCHMITT, Joseph, to Jonas Jacobs and another; 2,899 3d Av, store, 5 years..... 600

STEIGERWALD, Isaac, and others to Patrick Murtagh; store &c., 414 East 23d St, 4 years..... 500

JOHNSON, Margaret A., to Valentine Corbes; store, &c., 549 Morris Av, 5 years..... 850

WILSON, William R., to Sophie Silbermann; store, 103 Hester St, 2 years 420

KIP, Samuel C., to G. B. Ughetta and another; 325 West Fourth St, 8 years 2,040

WILSON, William R., to Leon Antler; store, &c., 103 Hester St, 3 years 840

STENGEL, Katie, to Charles Fraas; store, 639 10th Av, 5 years..... 600

JONES, Catharine, to Antonio Buckignani; store, &c., 134 3d Av, 4 years 2,200

SIEBERN, Peter H., to Louis Eicke; 767 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,700

STROHMANN, John D., to Theodore Strohmann; store, &c., 1,360 Lexington Av, 10 years.....$1,400 1,500

CLARKE, Richard F., to Louis Tolle; store, &c., 64 Fulton St, 7 1-12 years $1,200 1,400

STUYVESANT, Augustus Van H., to Isabella P. Trimble; w s of 3d Av, 46 ft n of 17th St, 23x100, 21 years.. 1,125

THE Trustees of Columbia College of New-York City to John H. Glover; w s of College Place, 25 ft s of Murray St, 25x49.6, 21 years... 750

Recorded Mortgages.

ARCHER Annie E., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 109th St, 238 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... $6,500

ALTHAUS, Nicolaus, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 637 to 641 East 17th St, 3 years..... 10,000

BROWER, Charles De H., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; s s of 91st St, 150 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year..... 8,000

BROWN, Nicholas T., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of Madison St, 59.9 ft e of James St, (two mortgages,) demand and 3 years..... 17,000

COHEN, Aaron, and wife to Solomon Feiner; 270 Cherry St, demand... 500

CLARK, Margaret F., to Ida Andress; n s of 102d St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, demand..... 322

COTTER, John, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n e corner of Mott Av and 144th St, demand..... 2,350

COLE, Hannah S., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 124th St, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, demand..... 2,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and others to Mary Fraser; n s of 116th St, 143.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 7,000

DE FOREST, Henry W., to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees; 272 Pearl St, 3 years..... 20,000

DOELLING, Katie P., to Rudolph Wirth; 158 West 99th St, 3 years... 5,000

DIEHL, Balthaser, and another to Catharine Casey; e s of Goerck St, 75 ft s of Houston St, 3 years..... 3,900

FALK, Annie, to Ellen A. Herbert; s s of 145th St, 155.8 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,800

FINN, William E., to Ida Meyer, as executrix; s s of 117th St, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 2,250

FEALEY, Johanna C., to Julius H. Caryl; e s of King's Bridge Road, 22.2 ft s of 171st St, 2 years..... 600

GUNN, William, and wife to Hyman Sonn and another; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 101st St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 53,420

GROSSMAN, Rose, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 3d St, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years..... 6,500

GRAU, George, and another to Ellen T. Mitchell; s s of 7th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

HEGEL, Ferdinand, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,793 3d Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SAME to same; 2,789 3d Av, 3 years. 5,000

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,791 3d Av, 3 years.... 5,000

HARTWELL, Luther F., and wife to D. B. Hilton; s s of 64th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, demand.. 308

HAIGHT, Edward C., to D. S. McElroy; 328 Lexington Av, 5 years. 15,000

HIRSH, Jacob, and wife to Frederick Auerbach; n s of 16th St, 191.10 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years..... 42,500

HALPERN, Rachel, to Isaac Gitsky; n w s of 1st Av, 49.9 ft n e of 21st St, 1 year..... 2,000

HECKMANN, William F., and wife to Martin Grossman; 635 East 17th St, 3 years..... 5,500

HECKMANN, Frank J., to Louisa Hitz; 643 East 17th St, 3 years.... 3,000

HALPERN, Rachel, to Rachel Abraham; n w s of 1st Av, 49.9 ft n e of 21st St, 1 year..... 2,000

JAEGER, William D. H., and wife to William Ahlborn; e s of Lexington Av, 100.5 ft n of 60th St, 3 years... 15,000

JENKS, James H., to Lawrence Lyons; w s of Chrystie St, 125 ft n of Grand St, 2 years..... 9,000

JOHNSON, E. Howard, to Lizzie Weinrauch; 15 Pitt St, 1 year..... 4,667

KLEINBERG, Max, and another to John Schulein; s s of Potter Place, 391 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years. 1,300

KELLERHOUSE, Albert, and wife to Edward F. Browning and others, executors; 124 to 130 West 27th St, 5 years..... 60,000

KRUSE, Henry, and wife to August Dorn; s w corner of Avenue C and 18th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LEVY, Jefferson M., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 125th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 7,000

LOEW, Edward V., and wife to E. E. Anderson, as committee; s e corner of 2d Av and 60th St, 3 years.... 65,000

LELAND, William G., to Robert Stafford and others; s e corner of Broadway and 31st St, lease.... 86,006

LAMM, Amelia, to Herman Goette, as executor; n w corner of Avenue C and 17th St, demand..... 12,000

MOORE, Casimir de R., to Annie E. Levey and others; n s of 38th St, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.. 34,000

MILLER, John, and wife to Paul G. Decker; s w corner of Forest Av and 166th St, demand..... 1,500

MULLER, Kate E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 303 Avenue C, 1 year..... 3,500

MULLER, William, and wife to Mary A. Davison; 648 and 650 East 18th St, 3 years..... 6,000

NULLER, Leopold, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,675 3d Av, demand..... 16,000

ROSENTHAL, Daniel, and wife to Harris Shedlinsky and others; 47 Delancey St, installments..... 5,000

SMITH, Margaret, and another, to John W. C. Leveridge; n s of Houston St, 25 ft w of Avenue B. 3 years 500

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to F. W. Sauer; s w corner of Madison Av and 98th St, demand..... 14,200

SAME to Edward Magda and another; n s of 99th St, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHWARTZ, Joseph, to Charles H. Jewitt, as executor and trustee; n s of Mitchell Place, 144 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 6,500

STOTHERS, Mary J., to Daniel Berberich and wife; n s of 142d St, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,500

SHERWOOD, Mary E., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 314.8 ft n of 7th St, 1 year.... 2,500

ST. THERESA'S CHURCH to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10 Rutgers St, 1 year..... 10,000

TALLMAN, Cornelius, and wife to Matilda Grabfelder and another, executors; n s of 56th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

TODD, Judson S., to Frederick A. Snow; w s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft n of 80th St, demand..... 2,000

WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J., to Michael Giblin and another; n s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 6,000

THE HENRY HUBER COMPANY to A. H. Post, as committee; n s of 136th St, 175 ft w of 3d Av, and other property, 3 years..... 3,500

WIRTH, Louis, and wife to Marston Watson and others, trustees; s s of 117th St, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 14,000

WIRTH, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 305 Avenue C, 1 year..... 3,500

WIRTH, Louis, and wife to Eliza Inness; n s of Madison Av, 50.5 ft s of 107th St, demand..... 18,000

SAME to Marston Watson and others, trustees; s e corner of Madison Av and 107th St, 3 years..... 80,000

SAME to Henry Rotschild; s s of Madison Av, 25.5 ft s of 107th St, demand..... 10,000

SAME to R. P. Lee, as executor; 1,581 Madison Av, 3 years..... 20,000

WEED, Joseph E., to B. M. Martin and another; s w corner of West End Av and 81st St, installments. 22,500

CALLARD, John B., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of Westchester Av, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 4,500

HALLIDAY, Mitchell, to Mary B. Hague; n w corner of 134th St, and 8th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

WESSELL, Anna C., to Good Samaritan Dispensary; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years..... 15,000

WANNEMACHER, Peter, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 295 Avenue C, 1 year..... 3,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

AARONSON, Samuel, to David Baum. $1

BAILEY, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 14,000

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK to George C. Currier..... 10,000

GERHARDS, Victor, to Charles A. Benkiser..... 2,000

HERSHFIELD, Eliza, to Morris Goldstein..... 1,000

LYONS, Lawrence, to Robert F. Tyssen..... 9,000

ROSENHEIM, Rosa, to Solomon Jacobs..... 3,000

SHULDINER, David, to Frances A. Williams..... 330

SCHAFER, Simon, to Charlotte Gillson..... 2,000

TRAUER, Virgil C., trustee, to E. J. Liney..... 4,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow..... 1

WALDRON, Marie, to Mary A. G. McLachlin..... 2,500

BUTZ, Philip, to John Maesel..... 1,925

BARNARD, George G., to Alfred Wagstaff..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as trustee, and others, (four assignments)..... 85,000

Lis Pendens.

116TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Madison Av, 30 ft front; John G. Van Camp against Clara E. Bliss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

50TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Louise Aufenauger against Julius C. Aufenanger and others, (dower.)

PELL, ST, n s, 223.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10 ft front; David Baum against John G. Ritter, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SAME property; Samuel Aaronson against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

53D ST, and 10th Av, s w corner; 52d St. and 10th Av, n w corner; John J. Jones, trustee, against George B. Juckett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MORTON ST, n s, 125 ft e of Hudson St, 25 ft front; Thomas B. Connolly against Jane Derry, executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25 ft front; Francis J. Schmid against Michael Kirchner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

LENOX AV and 118th St, s w corner; John F. Egan against Alexander McNeill and Daniel M. Robinson, owners; Alexander McNeill, contractor 75

16TH ST, West, 2-1 to 225; Charles Steiber against Wiederman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors... 2,450

25TH ST, 28 West; H. H. Vought against Annie R. Devoe, owner and contractor 1,266

TIFFANY ST, w s, 265 ft n of 167th St, 40 ft front; William Clair against Mrs. Domenico A. Del Dormo, owner; Clair & Gagnier, contractors..... 31

THE REVENUE MARINE HALF-PAY LIST

Expected the Board of Examiners Will Be Appointed To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The President probably will appoint to-morrow the board which will examine officers of the Revenue Marine Service who are incapacitated for duty, in order that they may be placed on waiting orders with half pay, in accordance with the law enacted by the last Congress. Secretary Carlisle has recommended that Surgeons Austin, Purviance, and Carter be constituted the Board of Examiners.

Several days will be required after the appointment of the board to bring the disabled officers to Washington, and probably a week will elapse before all of them will have been examined, and the report as to their physical condition submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. Some of these officers are very old, and none of them will relish the change which will deprive him of a large portion of his income. All of them draw three-quarters pay, and the change to half pay undoubtedly will work serious injury to most of them.

The seventeen candidates for the Revenue Marine Service, whose names were furnished in these dispatches two days ago, were successful in their physical examinations before the Board of Surgeons appointed by the Marine Hospital and now are engaged in their mental examinations, which will continue until Friday. The board reports that these candidates are the best,

STATUES FOR THE PARKS

National Sculpture Society to Pass Upon Merit and Sites.

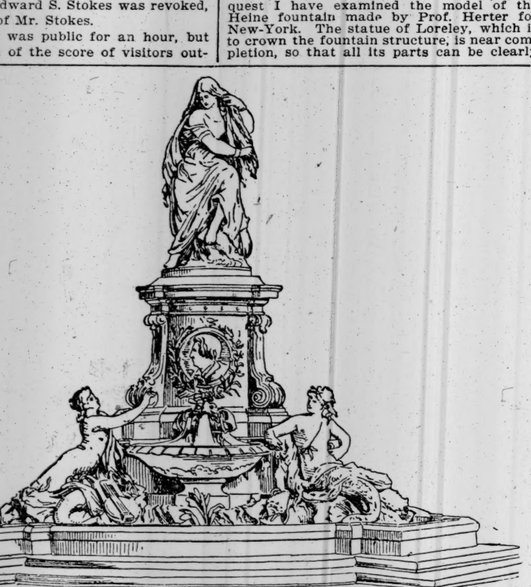
THE HEINE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

Description Furnished the Park Board —Mr. Windmuller's Plea—E. S. Stokes Will Remain in Charge at Claremont.

David H. King, Jr., George G. Haven, James A. Roosevelt, and Augustus D. Juilliard met as Park Commissioners yesterday.

Features of the session, which lasted three hours, were a request to the National Sculpture Society, of which John Q. A. Ward is President, to examine the statues in the parks and report on locations and suggest changes; a letter from James D. Leary, the contractor for the Harlem River Driveway, which set forth a muddled condition of affairs; a plea for Herter's Heine monument by Louis Windmüller, and the placing of the Claremont Hotel, the license for which to Edward S. Stokes was revoked, in the charge of Mr. Stokes.

The meeting was public for an hour, but no one present of the score of visitors outside the rail responded to the invitation of President King to state any grievance or make a suggestion.



The Proposed Monument to the Poet Heine.

In regard to statues in the parks, action was taken on several questions. The selection of sites for the Peter Cooper and Col. de Peyster statues, on which a report from Superintendent Parsons and Landscape Architect Vaux was read, will be left to the National Sculpture Society.

This society is also empowered by the following resolution to report on the removal or shifting or statues that are eyesores or improperly placed:

Resolved, That the National Sculpture Society be requested to make an examination of the statues in the parks and report as to the location of the same, suggesting any changes which may be deemed advantageous.

A letter was written to the Park Commissioners in March, 1893, by Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, and Napoleon Le Brun, President of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which was ignored. Messrs. Marquand and Wood and R. M. Upjohn, Mr. Le Brun's successor, under date of March 23 last, called attention to the communication of two years ago and fully indorsed it.

It suggested that because of the growth of public taste and the necessity of promoting excellence of design and thoroughly artistic skill in the furnishing of works submitted, a sketch should be submitted and a provisional site selected, and that the work proceed according to the light and surroundings of the situation. Then the statue, if properly executed, could be accepted, but the standard on which acceptance depended should be a high one.

Because of the selection of the National Sculpture Society to look over the statues now placed in the parks, the communication was laid over.

The letter from Contractor Leary was referred to the President. It dealt with matters relating to the proper prosecution of the contract for building the first section of the driveway. The situation, Mr. Leary said, was due to the countermanding of orders by the old Board of Commissioners, the resignation of Engineer Graham, the change in Commissioners, and doubt or confusion in regard to small and large items which call for decision and adjustment. A suggestion was made that there be a resident engineer of the Park Department in charge to co-operate with Mr. Leary's engineer.

Arrangements for music in the parks this season were left to Messrs. King and Haven.

Following the idea of Police Commissioner Andrews, it was ordered that a merit record of each member of the park police force be kept, and Mr. Haven stated that he favored the putting of screens around the pools in the Castle Garden aquarium.

Esek Cowen of Cowen, Dickerson & Brown appeared before the Commissioners when they went into executive session for Edward S. Stokes. It was said when the board adjourned that he came to talk of repairs necessary to the Claremont Hotel, the license for which to his client was recently revoked. It was, however, a coincidence that the board passed a resolution that the Claremont Hotel be placed in charge of E. S. Stokes or his representative until further action of the board, and the explanation given by Secretary Burns was that the resolution really continues Mr. Stokes in the hotel from day to day, as the Commissioners cannot go into the restaurant business.

Louis Windmüller had an audience with the Commissioners, and the following letter and the sketches presented by him will be submitted to the National Sculpture Society:

Gentlemen: You requested us to give dimensions and other particulars about the Heine monument. In the name of our committee, consisting, beside myself, of Messrs. Gallus Thoman and Richard Katzenmayer, I answer that the figure of the Loreley is about 16 feet high, without pedestal, and the diameter of the fountain is about 20 feet. More exact measurements of monument and pedestal will follow. The material used is white Tyrolean marble, the hardest stone of this kind, which, moreover, will be coated so as to withstand the severity of our climate. The unfavorable criticism expressed in some quarters of Prof. Ernst Herter, the artist, can only be attributed to a lack of knowledge. To show this I refer you to a few of his masterpieces:

His "Antigone" graces the castle of the Emperor of Germany.

His "Dying Achilles" and "Alexander the Great" adorn the National Gallery at Berlin.

His statue of Frederick the Great stands in front of the Court House at Breslau, and a number of his "Najades" are ranged on the castle bridge of Potsdam.

Places of this prominence would not have been assigned to the commonplace products of an amateur. The fact that the works of this artist have been exhibited and received prizes at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, shows that they also are appreciated in this country. Copies of these are among photographs of his sculptures which I submit herewith for your inspection.

The monument which we propose to offer seen. The model shows the fair and destructive demon, seated on her rocky throne in an attitude full of motion, looking into the depths with a hostile but sorrowful expression on her fascinating countenance; with her right hand she is combing her hair, which gracefully falls in loosened, luxuriant masses. The form, gleaming with beauty, is clad in a soft garment, clasped about the waist, flowing around the body, but leaving breast and arms free. A silken mantle is draped in broad folds from the hips down.

The problem of creating a monumental fountain, in which all figures and reliefs should refer to Heine and represent the characteristic qualities of his genius, while fulfilling the purpose of part of a public ornamental fountain, has been solved in a form at once original, intelligent, and satisfactory by a structure which is as beautiful in form as it is well proportioned and harmonious.

The cylindrical mass of the fountain base, serving as a pedestal for the Loreley statue, rises from a basin which extends on three sides in the shape of a circle broken by three angles. The surface is divided into three fields by shallow pilasters, each field being adorned with a slightly raised relief. One reproduces the portrait of the poet in profile; his fine cut features and mild expression represent him in the years of his greatest power. It is surrounded by branches of palm leaves and fir. The relief to the right is a plastic illustration of the introductory poem to his "Book of Songs," "Im Traum Is the Ancient Fairy Wood." It shows the sphinx, "with woman's head and bust," rending with lion's claws a youth in deadly embrace. The relief to the left represents the form of a court jester, his head covered with cap and bells, a sharp pen in the shape of a spear in his hand, fighting the dragon of stupidity and superstition.

In the lower part of the pedestal are fantastic dolphins' heads, out of whose mouths streams of water pour into shell-shaped basins placed below. At the foot of the structure, separated one from another by basins, recline, in half-sitting posture, three fair mermaids, surrounded by amphibious animals and water plants; these three figures represent ideals as embodied in Heine's poems. The Najad to the left (from the spectator's standpoint) shows his yearning love, as her left rests the lyre, at her right a pair of doves are cooing. This mermaid turns her lovely head, decked with seaweed, toward the poet, and in her outstretched hand holds out to him a bunch of budding roses. A sharp contrast to her is the Najad in the right, covered with net also looking at the poet; in her countenance the artist embodies satire and merciless irony, the essential traits of Heine's mind. Her fair head, girt with venomous weeds, shows in its features an unmistakable resemblance to Heine's own. A mocking smile hovers in her eyes and on her lips. To her right lies the seashell known by the name of "devil's claw," from whose shell crooked feelers protrude; on the other side a large cuttlefish stretches out eight intertwining arms.

The third figure, which sits at the back of the pedestal, with sunken head, among lotus flowers, represents sweet melancholy; a snake encircles her head and her head is absorbed in her feet. "The element of sadness," which, as Goethe says, "is dear to the poetic mind," and was especially dear to Heinrich Heine's, appears in her mournful but noble face. All the symbolic details, full of allusions, have been worked out with loving care in each one of these figures.

The whole fountain, through its abundance of intellectual ideas, its thoughtful poetic invention, its conscientious and masterly execution, is an extraordinary work of art, equally worthy of the great poet to whose memory it is to be erected on American soil, and of the great and beautiful city for which it is destined to be a public ornament. LUDWIG PIETSCH.

It was said after adjournment that the site for the de Peyster statue will be either Battery Park or Bowling Green.

PROTESTS AGAINST INCREASED RATES

Bill Affecting Wharfage Not Favored by the Dock Department.

The Commissioners of Docks, at a special meeting yesterday at Pier A, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There has been introduced into the Assembly by John H. Campbell of Kings County a bill known as Bill No. 1,595, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and which bill, if it becomes a law, increase the rate of wharfage in the City of New-York from 40 to 200 per cent., and make the service much higher than in the adjoining cities of the port of New-York, which will force steamship and transportation companies engaged in the commerce of the port of New-York to seek berths in adjoining cities, to the injury of the commerce and revenue of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, The Department of Docks of the City of New-York has now exclusive charge and control of the wharf property of the City of New-York, and has, under existing laws, full and sufficient power to regulate the charges for wharfage in said city, and said bill is opposed to the principles of home rule, and no complaint has been made to the department that the rates of wharfage are too low, and said department does not believe that any ground for such complaint exists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Department of Docks of the City of New-York protests against the passage of said bill.

No other business was transacted at the meeting except the granting of permission to sell certain small wharf property leases.

Fell Dead in a Newspaper Office.

BUFFALO, April 3.—George Whitcomb, head of the Directory department of The Courier Company, fell dead from heart disease in the counting room of The Courier this morning. Mr. Whitcomb was seventy-five years old and had been connected with The Courier for over thirty years. He had suffered from heart disease for several years.

MONEY FOR MANY HOSPITALS

Distribution of Over $49,000 by the Saturday and Sunday Association—Awards Ranging from $159 to $4,796.

The Distribution Committee of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Collection Association met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and made the annual distribution of what is known as the undesignated fund, which amounted this year to a little over $49,000.

Mayor Strong, who is an ex officio member of the committee, presided. The other members of the committee present were ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Morris K. Jesup, and Edwin Einstein. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Postmaster Dayton were unable to be present.

The $49,000 was divided among the thirty-four hospitals and homes belonging to the association as follows:

Montefiore Home	$4,796.44
St. Luke's Hospital	4,783.26
Mount Sinai Hospital	4,714.25
German Hospital	3,877.07
Roosevelt Hospital	3,319.60
Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled	2,881.69
Sisters of Misericordie	1,831.37
Isabella Helmath Hospital	1,721.10
Home for the Incurables	1,628.63
St. Mary's Hospital	1,607.00
Colored Home and Hospital	1,388.12
Woman's Hospital	1,207.38
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital	1,156.98
St. Mark's Hospital	1,103.14
French Hospital	1,078.90
Post-Graduate Hospital	1,073.23
Orthopedic Hospital	1,045.65
Lebanon Hospital	1,034.03
Holy Comforter	989.01
Cancer Hospital	988.58
St. John's Guild Hospital	859.58
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	788.07
Babies' Hospital	753.80
Infirmary for Women and Children	735.73
Flower Surgical Hospital	712.62
Beth Israel Hospital	548.87
Ophthalmic Hospital	492.75
Lying-In Hospital	448.35
Eye and Ear Infirmary	317.05
Medical College and Hospital for Women	308.60
Skin and Cancer Hospital	278.17
Ophthalmic and Aural Hospital	197.82
St. Andrew's Infirmary	192.26
Convalescent Home	159.59

The amount collected last year was about $57,000.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS

Mr. Stevenson Constable Heartily Indorsed by Technical Journals.

From The American Architect and Building News, Boston.

The New-York politicans have been startled this week by an appointment which they say is "as bad as Col. Waring's," and we feel that Mr. Stevenson Constable could hardly assume the office of Superintendent of Buildings, from which Mr. Brady has been removed, with any better indorsement than this. Mr. Constable, who has practiced architecture in New-York for several years in partnership with his brother, although only of middle age, has had charge of a rather unusual amount of expensive work of an engineering nature, and is for this reason better qualified for the place than such architects as have controlled work of merely the usual miscellaneous character, and better than most builders, who as a rule lack the scientific training of the engineer. New-York architects may, for a while, feel assured that the plans they seek to file will be considered understandingly and not by rule o' thumb. Mr. Constable is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Engineering Club of Philadelphia, and had no suspicion that office would come seeking him.

From The Engineering Record, New-York.

The appointment of Mr. Stevenson Constable as Superintendent of Buildings of New-York City, which is announced in another column, is one eminently creditable to a businesslike administration of municipal affairs. The investigation into the recent fatalities attendant upon the collapse of buildings, editorially referred to in our issue of March 16, has indicated that the city was obtaining a very indifferent, if not absolutely inefficient, quality of ability and service in this important department, and Mayor Strong is to be commended for selecting as the head of the Building Bureau an engineer and architect who has the technical training necessary to equip him for the thorough administration of the important matters placed in his hands.

From The Architecture and Building, New-York.

Mr. Strong named Mr. Stevenson Constable of the firm of Constable Brothers, architects, of this city, as the successor of Mr. T. J. Brady, Building Superintendent. Mr. Constable has been known to the profession in New-York for a number of years as both an architect and engineer. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Philadelphia Association of Civil Engineers. He is forty-three years old, and has been in practice twenty-one years, part of the time in Philadelphia, but the last ten years in New-York, where he has done a large amount of architectural work, and has had occasion to make himself familiar with New-York building laws. His experience is such as to make him specially fitted to pass on constructive work, and he has had much experience in managing men and directing large operations, so that there is every reason to expect him to become an efficient executive officer, as well as a capable organizer in his department. So large interests depend on the successful working of this department that the change will be regarded as one of the first importance to the architectural and building interests of the city. The independent position Mr. Constable occupies in taking this office will enable him to reorganize it on such lines as may seem to him best, without regard to any political influence, a condition never heretofore existent in the case of any of his predecessors. The selection seems to be a happy one, and the position one we believe Mr. Constable eminently fitted for, both by training and experience.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER

Health Officers Expect an Epidemic in Cuba This Year.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The authorities charged with the conduct of quarantine matters and the general supervision of the public health are keeping a sharp lookout for the importation of yellow fever into the United States. The care that is being exercised by all quarantine officials is illustrated by the action of the New-York officials Sunday in ordering the Portuguese Prince back to quarantine for disinfection because a fireman had died under suspicious circumstances before the vessel touched at Santos. This, too, notwithstanding a clean bill of health by the quarantine officials of that port and the United States Consul.

The regular quarantine season begins the first of next month.

All quarantine stations are being thoroughly equipped and each of the three ports of refuge for stricken vessels is under the charge of a physician of experience and an assisting force that has dealt with the fever in the past. These three large quarantine stations are as follows:

South Atlantic Station, at Blackbeards Island, Sapelo Sound, near Aberdeen, Ga.; Gulf Station, at Ship Island, off Biloxi, Miss., and Key West Station, at Dry Tortugas.

There is also a very complete station at Brunswick, Ga., but it does not compare in point of equipment and ability to care for yellow fever ships with the three just named.

The insurrection in Cuba causes a condition of affairs unpleasant for the health officials to consider. Marine hospital officials declare that the shipment of several thousand new Spanish troops into Cuba, at this season of the year, none acclimated, is bound to precipitate an epidemic of yellow fever, the ill effects of which must, in a degree more or less severe, be felt in this country.

They also fear that the Cuban towns, especially Havana, will be overrun with country people seeking to escape the contending forces engaged in continuing or suppressing the insurrection, and that as a consequence sanitary precautions will be even more neglected than heretofore. Surgeon General Wyman is perfecting plans to meet any emergency.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 6 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Rio Janeiro, per steamship Severn, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Severn";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM)for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Demerara direct, per steamship Perrier; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 29, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM | Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Apr. 25, 11 AM | F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM | Normannia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also via SPITSBERGEN, by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE, and the NORMANNIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

OLD TRAVELERS
Know well the necessity of making Atlantic and European arrangements well in advance. Should you intend to go abroad this year, a line to
Thos. Cook & Son
stating what you want will speedily put you in possession of full information regarding Ocean and Railroad travel generally.
Programmes free on application.
New-York, 261 B'way; Up-town Office, 1225 B'way; Boston, 332 Washington St.; Chicago, 234 South Clark St.; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
New-York..Ap. 10, 11 AM | Paris....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...April 17, 11 AM | Berlin....May 15, 11 AM
Berlin....April 24, 11 AM | New-York..May 22, 11 AM
New-York..My. 1, 11 AM | Paris...May 29, 11 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM | Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland.....Ap. 17, M | Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM | Friesland, May 22, noon.
Westernland..May 1, M | Rhynland, May 29, noon.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM | *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Apr. 17, noon. | Britannic, May 15, 10 AM
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. | *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM. | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., April 6, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., April 13, 6 AM.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., April 20, M.
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. | Campania, May 4. M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. | Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, April 6, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mobile, April 6.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, or 202 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, April 5
CHEROKEE.....Monday, April 8
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, April 10
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points in South and West.
JOHN J. QUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, G.E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. | Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 AM.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. | Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 AM. | Fulda, Sa., May 25, 11 AM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Trave, Tues., May 28 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II, Tu., June 4 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 | Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 | Saale, Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 | Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 | Fulda, Sat., July 20
Spree, Tues., June 25 | Spree, Tues., July 23

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 46 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA NORWICH LINE
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.

STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, & COXSACKIE BOATS will leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for all points East.

RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g; week days, 5 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Except Sunday Night.—For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 1,242 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 125 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY. GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
CHARTERED TRAINS. PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, SYRACUSE, AUBURN, ITHACA, SPRINGFIELD, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago, arriving at 9:20 next morning.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago, arriving at 9:35 P. M. next day.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 420 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points, Ithaca, Cascade, Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for